PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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No. 54,212.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of sailing. Saturday	STEAMERS.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS.
2-39 P.M. 1907.				
21st Sept.	PENINSULAR,...	5294	INDIA	7911
28th „	MARMORA	10609	.....	.....
5th Oct.	ORIENTAL	5294	MONGOLIA ...	9505
12th „	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
19th „	ORIENTAL	5294	VICTORIA	6522
26th „	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
2nd Nov.	MACEDONIA	10512	BRITANNIA...	6395
9th „	OCEANA	6610	.....	.....
16th „	PENINSULAR....	5294	MOOLTAN	9621
23rd „	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
30th „	PENINSULAR....	5294	CHINA	7912
7th Dec.	MARMORA	10609	.....	.....
14th „	PENINSULAR....	5294	HIMALAYA....	6898
21st „	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
28th „	ORIENTAL	5294	MOLDAVIA.....	9500
1908.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
11th „	ORIENTAL	5294	INDIA	7911
18th „	OCEANA	6610	.....	.....
25th „	ORIENTAL	5294	MONGOLIA...	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
8th „	CALEDONIA	7558	VICTORIA	6522
15th „	ORIENTAL	5294	.....	.....
22nd „	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
29th „	ARCADIA	8901	.....	.....
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	75 8	BRITANNIA ...	6875
14th „	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
21st „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
28th „	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509	.....	.....
11th „	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
18th „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA....	9500
25th „	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5294	HIMALAYA.....	6898
9th „	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
16th „	ORIENTAL	5294	MONGOLIA...	9505
23rd „	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....

† Proceeds to Plymouth, London, and passengers for Marseilles and Gibraltar change at Port Said to the S. S. "Britannia."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

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W. C. SYMES,
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Bombay, 1st September 1907.

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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
ARMAND BEHIC.	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Oct, 1907
OCEANIEN	4,143	Maugeon	31st „
CALEDONIEN	4,120	Martin	28th Nov. „
DUMBEA	5,688	Boyer	26th Dec. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT.	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. „

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TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,688	Boyer.....	11th Oct, 1907.
VILLE de la CIOTAT.	6,378	Combe	8th Nov. „
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Dec. „

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REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

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Steamer	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date 1907.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight.	6300	6th Oct.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	16th „
MASSILIA	T. Thomson	5091	5th Nov.
OLYMPIA	O.W. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	16th „
Bombay to Suez			Rs. 358
Bombay to Port Said			Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles			Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)			Rs. 6 6
Bombay to London from Marseilles and intermediate ports call ticket across the Continent			Rs. 653
Bombay to New York			Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)			Rs. 990
Return tickets to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool			Rs. 1038

* Steamers marked "Fare Rs. 80 less on return tickets than above.
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
			Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 23rd Sept.	11 a. m. P. D & O.*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 26th Sept.	9 a. m. Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Frid. 27th Sept.	7 a. m. (direct). *

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WARGONGA," 2,810 tons, on MONDAY, 23rd Sept., calling at Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mohomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th Sept., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and Cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 28th Sept.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Afreom, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
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20th September, 1907.

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CALCUTTA:
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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4596	P. Badesich	1st Oct.
KOERNER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4233	M. Daboovich	16th „
AFRICA	4596	P. Badesich	1st Dec
IMPERATOR	4140	P. Mosca	16th „

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* CHINA	5999	A. de Petris	25th Dec.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

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STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th Oct.

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Rascom House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	.....	25th Sept.
YEBOSHI MARU	...	.....	2nd Oct.	10th Oct.
BIOJUN MARU	...	G. S. Lapraik.	14th Oct.	27th Oct.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa ...	23rd Oct.	6th Nov.
MOYORO MARU	...	.....	5th Nov.	17th Nov.

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Nawsari Buildings, Horaby Row, Fort, Bombay.

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BANKS.

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Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 117,50,000.
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	„	21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ...	„	11,050,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	„	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„	2,500,000

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		Dairen (Dalny)	

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THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing reparative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION, the principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FOR SALE

BOILER AND ENGINE.

A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies in good condition. May be seen by appointment Apply to "B G." care of this Office.

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SHELL BRAND

IMPORTED BY THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY,

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At SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS'
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DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, TOILET REQUISITES, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, etc.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

"OTANGO."

A protection against Mosquitoes and bites of all insects.

Per bottle Re. 1-0

BEYNON & CO.,
55, ESPLANADE
BRANCH:—
51, WALKESHWAR ROAD, MALABAR HILL,
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YOU NEED NOT SUFFER FROM

NEURALGIA, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Rheumatism, Brow-ache, Cramps, Burns, Pains in Joints and Back, Cuts, Wounds, Ring-worm, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Swellings, Scalds, Boils, Erysipelas, Chilblains, Bronchities, Stiff Neck, Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Mosquitto Bites, Paralysis-Corns, Piles, Bruises, &c., &c., if you use

THILUM.

SOLD EVERY WHERE

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

CROFT MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE,
BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

LOT No. 1.—Aluminium Articles—27 Kettles weighing 25 lbs. ; 31 Kettles, weighing 37 lbs. ; and 5 Tiffin Carriers, weighing 12 lbs.

Lot No. 2.—Iron Articles—1 Screw press, 12 Copying Presses, and 1 Roller Groving Machine with spare parts.

Lot No. 3.—1 Single Cylinder Vertical Engine by Tangye and Co. with Expansion Gear, Governor, Feed Pump, Steam and Exhaust Pipes, Fly Wheel, Grooved for Rope driving, 20 N. H. P., suitable for 90 lbs. steam, in perfect order.

Lot No. 4.—1 Double Cylinder 12 N. H. P. Portable Engine with link motion, Reversing Gear, by Garret Leiston, working pressure 50 lbs., in good order.

The articles can be inspected during Office hours on application to the Principal. Offers for one or more of the above lots will be received at the Office of the Undersigned, upto 1 P.M. (S. T.), on SATURDAY, the 28th September, 1907. No offer will be considered which is not accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50 per lot, which will only be returned if the offer is not accepted.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Honorary Secretary.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE ADJOURNED HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th September, 1907, at 10 P.M.

FRANCIS H. TOD,
Secretary.

BYCULLA CLUB, BOMBAY,
10TH SEPTEMBER, 1907.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR KEROSINE OIL, COTTON WASTE, LEATHER GOODS, INDIGENOUS STORES, LOCKS, &c.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, at his Office, near Church Gate Railway Station, Bombay, upto 3 P. M., on 3rd October 1907, for the supply of stores required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system for the year 1908 commencing from the 1st January next.

2. Forms giving particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmer, and conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmer.

Form No. 1 consists of Miscellaneous Stores, Parel Delivery.
" " 2 do. do. do. Ajmer.
" " 3 Kerosine Oil, Parel delivery.
" " 4 do. for Ajmer, Parel delivery.
" " 5 Waste Cotton, Parel delivery.
" " 6 do. Ajmer delivery.
" " 7 Leather Goods, Ajmer delivery.

The whole or any of the above forms can be had on payment of Re. 2 per each copy.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer will be required to supply at the rate quoted and sign an agreement for the due fulfilment of the contract.

4 Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigenous Stores, &c., and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand), must accompany all or any of the 7 Tenders, without which no Tender will be considered. In the event of a Contractor whose Tender has been accepted failing to execute the contract the above deposit will be liable to forfeiture at the discretion of the Agent.

5. If Government Paper and other securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favor of the Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway Company or order. Only securities and Government paper bearing interest of not less than 3½ per cent. per annum will be accepted.

6. A further deposit will have to be made by the successful Tenderer so as to make the total deposit equal to five per cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tenders. No interest will be allowed on cash deposit.

7. All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's samples which may be seen at Parel or Ajmer.

8. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Chief Storekeeper.

CHIEF STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
PAREL, BOMBAY, 20TH SEPTEMBER, 1907.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

MENDELSSOHN'S "ELIJAH."

PRACTICES will begin on MONDAY, October 7th, at the TOWN HALL, at 6 p. m. (S.T.)

Members are requested to apply for copies of the Music, and those desirous of joining are also requested to apply to—

G. E. THOMAS,
Honorary Secretary,
Care of E. D. SASSOON & CO.,
2 Rampart Row,
Fort,

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 6 per Share for the year ending 30th June, 1907, will be paid on presentation of Share Certificates, at the Company's Office, Khoja Maholla, Mondvi, Bombay, on and after the 23rd Instant, to the Shareholders whose names stand in the Register on the 26th August, 1907.

By Order,
MUNJEE NATHOOBHOY & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
BOMBAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER, 1907.

KAMA-SHASTRA :
A Guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
GRATIS ; POST FREE.
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKER GOVINDJI.
A. N. Pharmacy.
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

THE WEST NAWAGARH COAL CO., LTD.

CAPITAL RS. 300,000
DIVIDED into 30,000 Shares of Rs. 10 each.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AT BOMBAY :
H. HARWOOD, Esq. (Duncan Stratton & Co.)
A. SHRAGER, Esq. (Shragers, Limited).
SHETH HAKIMJI TAJBHOY, Esq. (Tajbhoy Hakimji and Sons).
KRISHNARAO AMBALAL DESAI, Esq. (Agents, Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd., Nadiad).
C. KNOWLES, Esq.

MANAGING AGENTS :
SHRAGERS, Limited (7, Swallow Lane, Calcutta), Subject to the control of the Board of Directors at Bombay.
HEAD OFFICE :—88, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
AUDITORS : Messrs. LOVE-LOCK and LEWES, Chartered Accountants, Calcutta.

Further particulars and forms of Application can be had at the Registered Office.

SUTTON'S SEED collections in fancy tin boxes, Choicest Flowers. Fresh supply just received. Apply there to FARMER & Co., opposite Cowasjee Patel Hospital, Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

YOU SHOULD JOIN THACKER'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

Membership to it will ensure you the BEST READING for your leisure hours, all the best English Novels being added to it on publication. New Books are available three weeks after issue in England.

We have added the following books recently:—

A Modern Pharisee. By S. R. Hocking.
The Sword of Peace. By Alice and Claude Askew.
Botor Chaperon. By C. A. and A. M. Williamson.
The Lodestar. By Max Pemberton.
Enchanted Garden. By Maud Stepney Rawson.
Reginald Auberon. By Horace Wyndham.
Trampled Cross. By Joseph Hocking.
Me and Myn. By S. R. Crockett.
A Study in Shadows. By William J. Locke.
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Love-at-Arms. By Rafael Sabatini.
Mr. Poskitt. By J. S. Fletcher.
Where Love Leads. By Chas. Garvice.
The Coward in Eden. By Vincent Brown.
Comrades. By Maxim Gorky.
The Counts Chauffer. By William le Queux
Three Weeks. By Elinor Glyn.
Joseph Vance. An ill-written Autobiography. By William de Morgan.
Sweet Rogues. By Owen Rhoscomyl.
The Strongest of All Things. By Madame Albanesi.
Susan. By Ernest Oldmeadow.
Needles and Pins. By Justin Huntley McCarthy.
The Tangled Skein. By Baroness Orczy.
New Chronicles of Rebecca. By Kate Douglas Wiggin.
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Jane Cable. By G. B. McCutcheon.
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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION ON APPLICATION.

COOKING STOVES AND RANGES,
KITCHEN REQUISITES.

STOVE DEPOT.

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NEW PREMISES
OF
CONNOR, GERRARD & CO.,
1-6 Medows Street, Bombay.

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS & DECORATORS

FURNITURE FOR
Drawing, Dining and Billiard Rooms, Bedrooms, Libraries, &c.
Best Quality, Style and Finish.
REASONABLE PRICES,
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.
ESTIMATES FREE.
Apply for Designs.

GRAND ECONOMICAL SALE.
GRAND PROVISION SALE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE SALE of PROVISIONS will commence from 25th SEPTEMBER and it will last up to 15th OCTOBER. A Fresh Stock has arrived by this Mail and will be SOLD OFF at 25 per cent. cheaper than the Market Rate. Therefore do not lose this golden opportunity. The Prices of our Provisions will be given in this paper from the 23rd Instant, which please note.

THE PARISIAN MILLINERY MART,
SITARAM BUILDING, BOMBAY.

THE ORPHEUS MUSICAL STORES.
MUSIC AND
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
A CHOICE AND LARGE SELECTION OF
MUSIC, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND ACCESSORIES.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY FOR
BAND AND STRING INSTRUMENTS of the latest style and description and of the best quality from the leading MAKERS.
COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONES
and a special assortment of RECORDS.

P. CABRAL & SON,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL,
POONA.
CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST.
Most Central Position.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

BANDMANN COMEDY CO.

LAST NIGHT.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!!
LEAH KLESHNA.

Time and prices as usual.
Plan now open at ROSE & CO.

FANCY BAZAAR
AT
ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT, BANDRA.

A FANCY BAZAAR will be held in St. Joseph's Convent, Bandra, in aid of the Orphanage, on the 8th SEPTEMBER, and will remain open to the end of the month.

The following articles will be exposed for sale :—Fancy Work of every description in crewel applique and hand-painting such as cosies, sachets, table centers, cushions, etc.

Wool Work—Shawls, fascinators, baby hoods, socks, etc., laces, point lace collars, cuffs and hoods, both in point lace and silks.

Toys of every description and articles of devotion such as statues, prayer books, beads, pictures, etc. Besides these there are sundry articles both for use and ornament.

REFRESHMENTS may also be had.

ENTERIC.

PLAGUE. CHOLERA. DYSENTERY.
ALONG WITH
ACCIDENTS FROM ALL ORDINARY SPORTS
COVERED BY
NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD.
Premium Rs. 90 Yearly for Rs. 15,000 Policy.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

From 2,000 to 3,000 Tons.

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL STEEL BEAMS,

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

IN ALL SECTIONS AND UP TO 36 FEET LENGTHS.
Special lengths cut at a slightly increased rate.

Prices on Application.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

KING, KING & CO.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.;
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection, with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs HENRY S. KING & Co., 65, Cornhill, London,

LONDON.
HENRY S. KING & CO.

REVOLUTION IN HOUSE DECORATION.

HOMES MADE BEAUTIFUL BY USING

"TEMERARE."

(QUEEN OF COLD WATER PAINTS.)

Prize and Gold Medals, Hull, Liverpool and Cape Town, 1904.

TEMERARE is a perfect Sanitary, Permanent Distemper.

TEMERARE is Washable, Fireproof, Weatherproof and Anticeptic.

TEMERARE is made in a variety of Beautiful tints and white.

TEMERARE is ready for use by mixing with cold water.

TEMERARE is specially adapted for plasterwork, wood, iron, brick, etc.

TEMERARE one lb. covers about 100 square feet of surface.

Samples and full descriptive circular with tints, etc., free on application to the Sole Agents for INDIA.

C. HAMILTON & CO.,
55 Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

MURUGAPPA CHETTYAR & CO'S
HIGH CLASS SUMATRA BRAND.

These are rates per 100 at Trichy.

FLOR-DE-GANESHA CLUB.....	Rs. 7-8,
Ditto Nos. 1, 2 and 3.....Rs. 4-8; 4-4; and 4-0 respectively	
GANESHA SPECIALS Nos. 1, 2, and 3.	Rs. 3-12; 3-8; and 3-4 do.
NELSON Nos. 1 and 2.....Rs. 4-0 and 3-8	do.
TOGO Nos. 1 and 2 .....Rs. 3-4 and 3-0	do.
LA GANESHA GEMS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.	Rs. 3-0; 2-8 and 2-4 do.
PLANTERS.....	Rs. 2-4 do.

Subject to addition of 8 per cent to cover Freight etc.

N. B.—Pure Indian CIGARS can also be had of

S. T. MURUGAPPA CHETTYAR & Co.,
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SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions,

MURRAY BROTHERS,
PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC
TAXIDERMISTS,
DHUN CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

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JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Co.'y (1902) Ld.,
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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12 Annas Each.

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ESPLANADE ROAD, OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

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THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000

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Sir FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon : they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Batavia.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Samarang.	Hankow.
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Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world ; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 1 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £660,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON,

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Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Eliya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY, *Manager.*

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Article Report, Prices Current, Summary of Cotton Report during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Demand for Summaries of Exports, Consecutive Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain, Shaw Line and Messrs. Henderson's Lines of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Customs and Postal Arrangements, Annual Trade Returns, Rates of Freight, Passage Rates, &c., &c. Price Rs. 2 per Copy. Annual Subscription Rs. 50, including Postage. Address, the SUPERINTENDENT.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING ? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee, it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Agent for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it work as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay

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ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay

BANGALORE.—A Lady offers bright and airy ROOMS with Board. Good locality. Moderate terms. Apply Box No. 1332, advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, inspection respectfully invited.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs JINLA T MUIR & Co., Bombay.

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Wazir, Khairpur State.
Khairpur Mirs, 15th September, 1907.

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DIVINE SERVICE.

18TH SUNDAY, AFTER TRINITY, 22ND SEPT. 1907.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

8 a.m—Matins.
9-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Eyre in E, flat
9-30 a. m.—Litany.
Hymns—210, 164 and 323.
5-30 p m—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Stawford in B. flat
Hymns—545, 176 and 595.
Collections for—" The Poor."

Daily—Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-45 p.m.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
The Afghan Memorial Church.

8 a m—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns—260, 373, and 559.
10 a.m.—Parade Service.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—430, 432 and 271.

WEEK DAYS.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist—Thursday.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
8 a m—Holy Communion.
Hymns—552, 261 and 319.
8-45 a.m.—Litany and Address.
Hymns—423 and 614.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p m—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—433, 260, 615, 477 and 479.

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.
6-30 a m—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a m—Matins and Litany
8 a m—Holy Eucharist—Choral.
6-30 p m—Evensong—Choral—Preacher Rev Father Biscoe, Alms for Organ and Choir.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a m—Holy Eucharist—Song.
9-30 a m—Litany
5-15 p m—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
8 a m—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer Holy Communion and Sermon.
Collections for the "Native Church Endowment Fund."

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.
8-30 a.m.—Parade Service—Preacher Rev C Ryder Smith, B A
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service—Preacher, Rev A J Revnell.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.
10 a.m.—Preacher—Rev. A J Revnell.
6-30 p.m.—Preacher—Rev C Ryder Smith, B A.
5 p.m—Sunday School.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASIS ROAD.
Opposite Byculla Club.
9 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Preacher, Rev J O'Brien.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
11 a. m.—Morning Service.
6-30 p.m—Evening Service.
Psalm—91
Hymns—128, 253 and 295.

TAYLOR MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Clare Road, Byculla,
Rev C. B. Hill, B. A., Pastor.
8-15 a.m.—Sunday School.
9-30 a.m.—Morning Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service Bishop T E Robinson D D

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Waudby Road.)
8-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—United Service (St. Andrew's Church).
6-30 p m.—Evening Service—Rev Alex S Crichton.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 19.

The pressure is now abnormally uniform over the whole of the Indian region and, excluding Burma, there is now hardly any inflow of monsoon winds into the the country. The weather has accordingly been almost dry.

In Burma the Bay monsoon has been fairly active and occasioned widespread though light rainfall, except in the extreme north.

In Kashmir local disturbance affecting the weather caused light rain at a number of stations.

In Burma there has been nearly general rain, the principal amounts being Mergui and Tavoy 1 inch, Rangoon 1 1/2 and Monywa 3/4 inch. The skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity and temperature are approximately normal.

The north-east of India, Orissa, Silchar and Burdwan had light falls of rain, but no rain had fallen elsewhere. The skies are clear or only very lightly clouded and the air has become damper in Chota Nagpur, but still drier than usual there and in Orissa and the south-west of Bengal, while the temperature is slightly high in Bengal and normal in the rest of the division.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces the skies are almost free from cloud. Humidity continues in general defect and the temperature remains almost normal.

In the north-west of India, Sonemarg, Gulmarg and Murree report light falls of rain. Cloud appeared in the extreme north and the skies are almost clear. Elsewhere humidity is normal or in defect and the temperature approximately normal.

In the Peninsula there has been a few falls of rain in the southern half of the Peninsula, the largest amount reported being 1/2 inch at Madura. The skies are lightly clouded and humidity is normal or in slight defect, while the temperature is nearly normal.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable on the Burma coast, local rain in the interior of Burma and a few falls in the north-east of India and the southern half of the Peninsula.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 20TH SEPTEMBER.

Summary of Observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 20th September giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—There has been no rain in this district. Calms and south-westerly to westerly winds prevail generally. The sky is cloudless. Both day and night temperatures are from 3° to 6° in excess of normal and humidity is slightly or moderately less than usual.

United Provinces.—This district has been rainless. Calms and south-westerly winds prevail generally. The sky is almost clear. The day and night temperatures are from 1° to 5° in excess of normal at throughout this district. Humidity is normal Jhansi and largely in defect in other places.

Sind and Rajputana.—No rain is reported from any of the stations in this district. Calms and north-westerly winds prevail generally. The sky is almost clear. The temperature is approximately normal and there is usual amount of moisture in the atmosphere at Karnchi and moderately less in other places.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—These districts have been rainless. Calms and north-westerly winds prevail generally. The sky is almost free from clouds. The temperature is about normal and humidity is largely in defect of normal in Central India West.

Central Provinces.—Rain amounting to 1·43" has fallen locally at Nagpur but there has been none elsewhere. Winds are north-easterly at Saugor and Amraoti and south-westerly to north-westerly at Jubbulpore, Khandwa, Akola and Raipur. Nagpur and Hoshangabad report calm. The sky is almost clear at Raipur and Khandwa and moderately or densely clouded elsewhere. The maximum temperature is from 1° to 6° in excess of normal throughout this district, and the saturation in the atmosphere is about normal at Nagpur and Raipur and slightly or largely in defect elsewhere.

Konkan.—Rain has fallen locally at the West Coast Stations, Mormugao reporting 0·94" and Ratnagiri 0·45". Winds are north-easterly at Bombay and Mormugao and northerly at Ratnagiri. Karwar reports calm. The temperature and humidity are both fairly normal.

Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rain in light local showers has fallen at Bijapur and Belgaum. Calms and north-westerly winds generally prevail. The sky is moderately clouded at Bijapur and Belgaum and almost clear elsewhere. The maximum is from 3° to 8° in excess of normal throughout this district and moisture in the air is slightly or largely in defect of normal.

General Remarks.—The distribution of pressure is unusual reading, being highest in Sind, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Central India and at Ajmer, Bombay, Poona, Ahmednagar and Malegaon. The day temptrature is above normal and the amount of cloud seems to be locally increasing. Conditions appear slightly more favourable for increase in local showers in the Konkan, the Central Provinces and over Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.

Arabian Sea.—The Mail Steamer "Peninsular," which left Aden on the 15th, reports having experienced up to Longitude 53°E moderate to light easterly and south-easterly winds, a light rain squall and southerly swell; thence to Longitude 65° E fresh to gentle monsoon passing clouds and a moderate sea and swell; thence to arrival this morning light westerly and north-westerly winds and fine clear weather.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

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To be supreme in one thing, *to do it better than anyone else*, is to enjoy that sense of power which comes to every man who has battled triumphantly into the front rank. Many men get into the front rank, but few stop there, because *the spurt has left them too weak and nerveless to hold the position won.* If there is an individual man who knows, more than anyone else, how to keep to the front, that man is Tom Burrows, the World's Champion Club Swinger, whose feats of physical prowess are monuments of endurance and vigour, and whose emphatic assurance that he "would certainly have broken down but for a few timely doses of Phosferine," embodies experience which practical folk should profit by. Tom Burrows can do one thing better than anyone else, he has won his way into the front rank, and *has the endurance and energy to stay there*, and when he and other famous present day athletes state that "Phosferine increases one's powers of endurance magnificently, and enables one to withstand the effects of fatigue" it is irresistible proof of the tonic's extraordinary energising properties.

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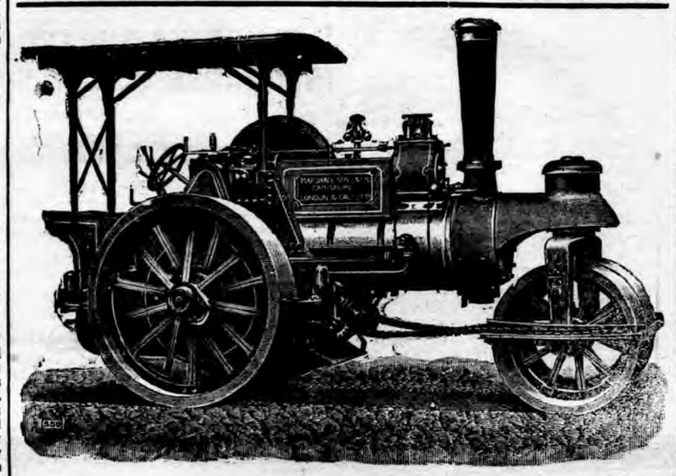

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Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO. LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA and POONA

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the title of "Vetarzo, The New Brain and Nerve Food," and "Vetarzo Blood Medicine," and every bottle of these preparations bears the Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9 Church Gate Street, on MONDAY the 30th September, 1907, at 3-30 p. m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th June 1907.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be closed from 25th September 1907, to 9th October 1907, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 20th September 1907.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share-holders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9 Church Gate Street, on Monday the 30th September, 1907, at 3 p.m. (Standared Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th June 1907.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 25th September, 907, to 9th October, 1907, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & CO.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

BOMBAY, 20th September 1907.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Meridian Watches.

KNOWN ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Have proved the Best for Hot Climates, *Reliable in Every Way.*

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Watch Repairing Department.

G. A. CHARPIE & CO., BOMBAY.

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is also held or Reserved Class Boarders.

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THE LADY SUPERIOR,
The NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL
OOTACAMUND, NILGHERRIES

Messrs. C. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. | TELEGRAMS, "KEYMER, LONDON."

THE HOME FOR THE AGED

MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.

TRY THE

MAY BLOSSOM.

THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.

BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER, SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Apply early to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co., Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co. Hummum Street, Fort.

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE — ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY — LIFE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

Apply for Particulars.

BRANCH OFFICE: SECY. C. M. ROSS,
AGENTS: T. H. MOORE & Co.,
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, HUMMUM STREET. 42/48, *Church Gate Street.*
BOMBAY

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies.

WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	43 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	30
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 2,75,00,000

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

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Manager, BOMBAY.

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EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1906

ISSUED FOR.....£2,384,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £29,222,600

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
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BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

NOVELTIES IN TABLE GLASS WARE.

Suite No. 0501.—The "Favourite" Service; thin lustrous, optic crystal glassware, with silver band. A very handsome pattern.

Suite No. 0502.—Richly cut crystal glass service. A simple and elegant design.

12 Claret	glasses ...	...	...dozen.	Rs.	6 8
12 Port	,, ...	...	... ,,	,,	5 8
12 Champagne	,, ...	...	... ,,	,,	9 0
12 Sherry	,, ...	...	... ,,	,,	5 8
12 Liqueur	,, ...	...	... ,,	,,	5 8
12 Finger	,, ...	...	... ,,	,,	11 0
12 Beer Tumblers	...	...	... ,,	,,	5 8
12 Soda ,,	...	...	... ,,	,,	9 0
2 Quart Decanters	...	...	... each	,,	4 0
1 Pint ,,	...	...	... ,,	,,	3 8
1 Claret ,,	...	...	... ,,	,,	4 8

100 pcs. Service for Twelve.
Complete Service for 12 ... ...Rs. 69 0
Service for 6 ... ... ,, 38 0

Suite No. 0504.—Thin, plain, semi-crystal Glassware, selected.
Service for 12 ... ... Rs. 35 0
Service for 6 ... ... ,, 19 0

Novelties in DINNER SERVICES, TEA and BREAKFAST SETS. ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, special very handsome and artistic Designs. SPOONS and FORKS, Superior TABLE CUTLERY.

Write for our New Illustrated Catalogue B.

THE LAMP WAREHOUSE **R. DITMAR,** 69, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE is "protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India "and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Mellin's Food

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
REQUIRES NO COOKING.
Is adapted for the use of all infants from birth

Send for sample and the valuable work for Mothers, entitled "THE CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to—

Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd.
Calcutta: Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co.
Cocanada: Messrs. Hall, Wilson, & Co.
Kurrachee: Messrs. Ewart, Ryrie & Co.
Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd.
Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co.
Colombo: Messrs. Cargill & Ltd.

Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

NOTE THE TRADE MARK.

GRIMBLE'S MALT VINEGAR

LONDON & EDINBURGH.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840. SOLD THROUGH MERCHANTS

PURITY & QUALITY GUARANTEED.

STUHR'S GENUINE RUSSIAN CAVIARE

Preserved in Tins and Glass Jars.

C. F. STUHR & CO., HAMBURG.

Export Agents:

W. LOVEGROVE, 12, ST. MARY AXE, LONDON,

RECOMMENDED BY DOCTORS TO KEEP IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Ball Line steamer Rydal Hall 2,139 tons Captain L. Fraser will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's. steamer Istok 1,849 tons Captain M. Ticac sailed yesterday for Hongkong with a general cargo.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Kaiser, 1,713 tons Captain Von Holdt sailed yesterday for Zanzibar etc, with a general cargo and 17th cabin and 200 deck passengers.

THE steamer Ismaila 3,381 tons Captain J. W. Ross arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal and Miss Harburn as a passenger.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Linga 938 tons Captain R. J. Richford sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Kalibia, 3,149 tons, Captain F. Walker arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Farringford 2,378 tons Captain A Chaplin arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Cardiff with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Drumcondra 2,964 tons, Captain J. S. Taylor arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff in ballast.

THE Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday and Thursday, 18th and 19th September should be regarded as Full Weather Working Days for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—September 20.

Capri	3761 Beloto	P & R S N Co
Drumcondra	2964 Taylor	W & A Graham & Co
Feltede	3709 Allen	Calcutta M M & Co
Farringford	2378 Chaplin	E Latham & Co
Ipswich	613 Wallace	Shah S N Co
Ismaila	3381 Ross	M M & Co
Kalibia	3149 Walker	W and A Graham & Co
Lalpoora	2194 Hodgson	M M & Co
Loodiana	2194 Chidley	M M & Co
Oriental	3386 Toogood	P & O Co
Oolcharia	3458 Lodimad	M M & Co
Redel Hall	2130 Fraser	K Nixon & Co
Shahanoor	783 Pester	Shah S N Co
Shahjehan	3505 Davison	Shah S N Co
Shah Najam	2731 Davison	Shah S N Co
Shah Ameer	1922 Pilling	Shah S N Co
Tiravera	3176 Tucker	M M & Co
Waroonga	1629 Bamber	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—September 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

M M D D

Upola ..... 3382 Stewart ..... N F ..... M M & Co

H W P D

Courland ..... 760 Ebrahim ..... Gulf Ports ..... 24-9 ..... Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Kincraig ..... 2,387 Cownll ..... Calcutta ..... 22-9 E N & Co
3 Agapanthus ..... 2866 Davies ..... Manchester ..... 26-9 W & A G & Co
5 Kagoshima Maru 2781 Kori ..... Kobe ..... 23-9 N Y Kaisha
6 Chupra ..... 3054 England ..... Antwerp ..... 22-9 M M & Co
8 Africa ..... 2565 Bedlipsich ..... Trieste ..... 1-10 A L S S & Co
11 Pacha ..... 3829 Mackinon ..... N F ..... T Morrison & Co
12 Devanha ..... 4788 Hide ..... Shanghai ..... 15-10 P & O Co
15 Magician ..... 3271 McKee ..... Dunkirk ..... 25-9 Ellick N & Co
16 Raisle ..... 1412 Brun ..... Jeddah ..... 26-9 ..... G Jeevanjee

ARRIVALS

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Kalibia	Walker	Calcutta, Sept 8
	Farringford	Chaplin	Cardiff, Aug 21
20	Peninsular	Palmer	Aden, Sept 15
	Drumcondra	Tyler	Cardiff, Aug 17
	Ismaila	Ross	Calcutta, Sept 9

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Lou Lin	Chidley	Calcutta, &c
	Linga	Rickford	Karachi
	Istok	Ticac	Hongkong
	Kaiser	Holdt	Zanzibar, &c

The steamer Reisd Hall, Fraser for Calcutta obtained her portclearance yesterday

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
steamer Africa for Trieste, &c.
" Drumcondra for Liverpool, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	From
15	Kenley	Calcutta
16	Feindia	Calcutta
17	Bharata	Negapatam
17	Palamcotta	Rangoon
17	Jelunga	London
17	Dun as	Calcutta
18	Rodiewell	London

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

18	Clan Gordon	Coast
18	Liebenfels	Middlesbro
21	Nawab	Calcutta
21	Umbai	Calcutta
22	Normal	Bombay
24	Yebeshi Maru	Japan

The dates are approximate only.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPT. 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Counsellor s—39 bales wool, J Kara ; 15 bales wool, M Kasturchand.

Magician s—39 bales twist, H M Mehta and Co ; 1,000 cwts oil cake, K B Sajini 960 cwts myrabollams, Khjee Oomersey ; 21 bales wool, G Gingadas ; 152 bales wool, N Goculdass.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—4 cwts ivory, M G Mahomed ; 580 lbs ivory, A Visram ; 2 cwts ivory, P Vishram and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Magician s - 6 bales twist, H M Mehta & Co ; and 500 tons Manganese ore, K Nixon and Co ; 1000 cwts rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co ; 2001 cwts poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kenilworth s—2000 cwts castorseed, 2000 cwt poppy, seed, 7532 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros ; 550 bales cotton-E Spinner and Co ; 300 bales cotton-fly and N Peerbhoy ; 150 bales hemp, and 430 bales cotton-fly, K Vishram and Co ; 1466 cwts rapeseed, C Boggiano and Co ; 400 cwts horns, E Mohomed ; 2000 cwts linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co.

Chupra s—441 bales hemp and fibre, K Vishram and Co ; 16 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co ; 500 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee ; 300 cwt Manganese ore, Keddie Reeve and Co ; 12 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 18 bales twist, Kahn and Kahn ; 114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 110 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 17 bales cotton waste, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—1,322 cwt Mowrasseed 114 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 55 bales cotton A Blaschcek and Co ; 100 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons ; 225 bales cotton Cotton-fly E Visram and Co; 35 bales cotton twist Kahn Kahn : 38 bales cotton H M Mehta and Co ; 1,015 cwts bone seneswe E C Nanjee ; 154 cwt gum S Damjee and Co ; 304 cwt gum P Jaithabhoy ; 75 bales twist F P Campbell and Co ; 105 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co ; 53 bales twist, Bradbury Brady and Co ; 84 bales twist, Greaves Co ; 255 bales cotton-waste, J C Tadiwala.

FOR BREMEN.

Ehrenfels s—4000 cwts poppyseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 110 bales cotton, A Blaschcek and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES

Counsellor s—4,000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Stanley Hall s—200 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co ; 25 bales twist, J. A. Begbie and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—200 bales cotton; G Tejpal and Co ; 400 bales cotton, 100 cwt castorseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR TIUMS.

Africa s—2,000 cwt linseed. Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—1,000 cwts gingellyseed Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR PORTSHEAD.

Agapanthus s—148,384 cwts cottonseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kagoshima Maru s—150 bales twist D Sassoon and Co. Istok s—130 bales twist M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kagoshima Maru s—350 bales twist D Sassoon and Co ; 450 bales twist The Metsui B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Kagoshima Maru s—100 bales cotton The Metsui B Kaisha ; 100 bales cotton Sonabjee Framjee and Co ; 119 bales Jehangir B Petit and Co ; 174 bales cotton C L Sajon and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Kagoshima Maru s—350 bales cotton The Metsui B Kaisha.

PASSENGERS BY THE S. S. "CASTALIA."

The Anchor Line s. s. "Castalia" arrives in Bombay this morning with the following passengers :—

Mr J W Kippax
Mr D Murphy
Mr J Parkhill and infant
Mrs A Pinbey
Miss D J Pinbey
Mr C B Robinson
Miss R E Robinson
Mrs D M Ryan and infant
Lieut J A Scarlett
Mrs A Skeen and infant
Mr F B Stratton
Capt E A Swinbon
Mrs Swinbon
Mrs Newman Taylor and infant
Lieut R F H Walker
Miss M Wood
Mr A A Wingate

THE LATEST VALUATION OF THE
NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE
AFFORDS
ANOTHER SIGNAL TRIUMPH
and enabled the Directors to declare a REVERSIONARY BONUS in the New Series equivalent to 33% of the Premiums paid on each policy during the Quinquennium, as compared with 27% in 1898 and 30% in 1901. This is the
LARGEST BONUS EVER DECLARED BY THE SOCIETY
and may be regarded as
A Source of Supreme Satisfaction to Existing Policy-holders and a Powerful Inducement to intending Insurers.
For full particulars apply to
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, MANAGER,
89, Apollo Street.
Agents Wanted.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *September* 19.] [BOMBAY, *September* 20.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	82	1/16	
2½ do. Rentes	94 1/4 ex c	¼	
3½ do. Sterling Loan	93 3/4	un	chgd
2½ do. Govt. Securities	64 9/16	1/16	
Bar Silver in London	31 5/16	1/16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	31 7/16	1/16	
Do. in New York	67 3/4	¼	
Exchange on London at Paris	25 14 1/2	½	
Do. do. do. Berlin	20 48	½	
Do. do. do. New York	4 85 1/2	½	
Discount Bank of England Rate	4½ p. c.	since	15 Aug
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	3 7/8	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	4½	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4½	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	1½		1/4
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2½	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 7/8d. unchgd
Bills on Calcutta ... Rs. 11,30,000 at 1s. 4 1/32d.
Bills on Madras ... Rs. 30,000 at 1s. 4 1/32d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	£39,100,000	Inc. £400,000
Public Deposits	£ 8,700,000	Inc. £1,100,000
Other Deposits	£46,900,000	unchanged.
Government Securities	£14,300,000	unchanged.
Other Securities	£30,800,000	Inc. £300,000
Notes and Gold	£28,800,000	Inc. £890,000

The Bank's Reserve is 52⅛ of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	...	Quiet
Futures	...	Quiet
East Indian	...	Quiet
Manchester	...	Quiet
Total Sales	...	6,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...	500 "
Imports	...	3,000
Mid-Americans	...	6·37—06
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown	...	10 3/16 unchged

Future Delivery prices :

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·23 —03	6·17 —03	6·13 —04	6·12 —03

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apr.-May.	May-June.
6·11 —04	6·12 —04	6·13 —04	6·13 —03	6·14 —03

New York :—

Receipts at U.S. Ports	...	23,000 bales
Do. do. last year	...	24,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	...	...
Do. to Continent	...	8,0 0 "
Spot Cotton—12·25 unchanged		
Futures—Month of Dec. 11·34+09		Declined early owing to weak cables and advanced later in consequence of
Futures—Month of March, 11·50+09		light interior movement.

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—11 7/8 unchanged.
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·40+03
Do do Dec. 11·37+03
Closing Tone of Futures—Firm.

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—38½ New Terms, Oct.-Nov.—London —Value Canal.
Tone of Wheat—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85% ex-ship 59 3/4
Sept.-Oct.—Havre—Nominal Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firm.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship 46½, Sept.-Oct.—Hamburg—Sellers Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Easier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 1/2 ungd.

Rubber—
Para Rubber 4s. 6½d. Value.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [20TH SEPTEMBER, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates—

Bank of England	4½ per cent.	from 12th Aug.
Bank of Bengal	4 per cent.	" 12th Sept.
Bank of Bombay	3 per cent.	" 1st Aug.
Bank of Madras	4 per cent.	" 9th July.

Money :—
The market continues unchanged and easy with barrowers for 2 months at 2½ per cent.

Exchange :—
The Market opened steady at 1s. 3 31-32d. T. T. and 1s. 4d. on Demand, the credit rate being steady at 1s. 4 9-32d. 3 Months' Sight. Business has been done at 1-32d. higher on the selling rates, but Banks do not appear to be keen sellers for this mail. For next week 1s. 4d. T. T. and 1s. 4 1-32d. on Demand is easily available. Credits are steady at 1s. 4 9-32d. 3 Months' Sight, with few bills offering. Far Eastern rates are steady. We quote:—

T. T. on London	...	1s. 3 31/32d. to 1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	...	1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1/32d
Credits—3 months' sight	...	1s. 4 9/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight	...	...
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs		170
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.		139
Hongkong—30 days' sight	...	164 3/4
Yokohama—30 days' sight	...	150 1/2
Shanghai—30 days' sight	...	225

Government Paper :—
There was a small set back in to-day's quotation, the Market having opened quiet at 97 for cash and 96½ for settlement, improving during the day to 97 ⅛ ready and 97 settlement, at which rate the market closed with some sellers. The fall in rates is the result of the reduction of 87 lakhs in the Bank of Bengal cash balance. We quote :—

Cash	...	Rs. 97·1
1st Settlement	...	" 97·0

Bullion :—
The price of bar silver in London has risen 1/16 to 31 5/16 ready and 31 7/16 for delivery in 2 months. New York is 1/8 better at 67 3/4. The local market is steady opening at 79 3/8 ex-duty for cash and closing 1/16 higher. The forward rates are given below, bar gold continuing unchanged :—

We quote :—

	Rs	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	1	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	0	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	79	7	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	79	7	0
Ditto 2nd "	79	12	0

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the last week as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	8,67,000	.....
Other Deposits	.....	7,95,000
Sundries	47,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	9,40,000	.....
Other Authorised Securities	.....	68,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	.....	2,56,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	59,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	8,55,000	.....
Bullion	.....	68,000
Balance with other Banks	2,57,000	.....
Sundries	1,000	.....
Cash	.....	14,14,000

Council Bills :—
At the weekly bidding on Wednesday last the amount offered was 20 lakhs. The whole 20 lakhs were allotted in Bills at 1s. 4d. Tenderers at this rate received 9 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 33·80 lakhs. For next week the sum advertised for sale is 30 lakhs. To-day extra allotments are announced of 11·60 lakhs Bills at 1s. 4 1/32d.

The mail of the 6th September brings £30,000 silver and £110,000 gold for Bombay, and also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	18,20,000
Bombay	"	20,000
Madras	"	4,80,000
Total...	Rs.	23,20,000

The mail of the 13th September brings £440,000 silver and £130,000 gold for Bombay, and £160,000 Silver and £10,000 Gold for Calcutta, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	10,80,000
Bombay	"	6,70,000
Madras	"	5,60,000
Total...	Rs.	23,100,00

The mail of the 20th September brings £70,000 silver and £100,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	28,00,000
Bombay	"	6,80,000
Madras	"	3,40,000
Total...	Rs.	38,20,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1906-07.	Bales. 1905-06	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week.	3,291	3,146	+ 5,145
Receipts from 1st October to 19th Sept.	3,070,322	2,544,041	+ 526,281
Shipments for the week.			
Europe	8,172	2,837	+ 5,335
China	11,360	6,076	+ 5,284
Japan			
Coast Ports			
Total	19,532	8,913	+ 10,619
Total Shipments from 1st Oct to 19th Sept.			
Europe	1,211,836	937,426	+ 273,940
China	41,430	25,263	+ 16,167
Japan	622,124	413,948	+ 208,176
Coast Ports	69,043	29,896	+ 39,147
Total	1,943,963	1,406,533	+ 537,430
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	1,805	5,597	— 3,892
China			
Japan	575	nil	+ 575
Coast Ports			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 31st August 1907—20,377 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 30th June, 1907—22,207 bales.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1906	Total same time last year.
Khandeish	624	361,689	442,738
Central India	...	136,797	147,929
Barsee and Nuggur	...	261,593	152,474
Berars	128	469,308	498,127
Central Provinces	90	309,487	250,287
Total Comras	842	1,538,754	1,599,555
Dhollera	1,739	344,758	192,547
Broach	...	279,419	212,332
Compta and Dharwar	2,002	205,184	96,119
Westerns	523	15,365	26,925
Bengals, N.-W. P.	1,290	518,362	314,575
Bengals, Rajputana	327	122,053	44,207
Sind	...	15,236	20,629
Persian	58	2,594	2,369
American	...	19,414	1,785
Egyptian	...	1,401	1,903
Other Sorts	...	1,488	3,795
Totals	6,781	3,070,322	2,544,041

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—
During the early part of the week the "slump" in the Home markets continued and a further heavy fall was established. The "bulls" had apparently no chance against the hammering the market was receiving from "bear" speculators and evidently lost heart entirely. The total fall from the 4th to the 16th instant amounted to 1·35 cents in Spot and December Futures and 1·39 cents in March Futures in New York ; while New Orleans dropped during the same period 1 1/8 cents in Spot and 1·44 cents in December Futures. Liverpool was responsible for a fall of 68 points in Spot cotton and 68 to 73 points in Futures. Later on there was a slightly steadier feeling and a few points were recovered all round. To-day the markets are irregular, New York being 9 points up in Futures, New Orleans 3 points up, and Liverpool 3 to 4 down. At present the markets are unsettled, but the "slump" has received a check.

We give below our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets according to the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day :—

Liverpool—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot	7·19	6·87	—32
Futures, Sept-Oct.	6·50	6·23	—27
Do. Jan.-Feb.	6·39	6·11	—28
New York—			
Spot	12·90	12·25	—65
Futures, Dec.	11·86	11·34	—52
Do. March	Nml.	11·50	.....
New Orleans—			
Spot	12	11 7/8	1/8
Futures, Oct.	12·08	11·40	—68
Do. Dec.	11·97	11·37	—60

Considering the heavy fall which has taken place in the Home markets, the local market has ruled very steady, and compared with the above figures of the drop in prices in America and Liverpool, rates here for New Crop on the 17th inst. were generally only Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 lower than those ruling on the 5th idem, while in Bengals the difference was barely Rs. 2. The reason for this is apparent. Prices of Indian cotton were a short time ago exceedingly cheap as compared with Americans. They are now therefore merely approaching the level of the normal difference between Surats and Americans.

There has been little business done in New Crop during the past week. Exporters have been buying only quietly, while the bazaar has been diffident owing to the absence of rain up-country. Japan buyers have taken Yeotmal fine and Damangaum-Poolgaum fine for January delivery, and a few transactions have been reported in fine Khangaum-Akola and fully good Khandeish for same delivery. The market closes steady as under, prices for Bengals, Khandeish and Broach having advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 2 since last Friday.

In ready Cotton a moderate business has been done daily. Shippers have bought Bengals and Khandeish, and mills have taken most styles to a limited extent. The turnover for the week amounts to about 20,000 bales. Holders are freely meeting any demand, though stocks are by no means large.

Rain still holds off up-country, and is now urgently needed in the Bengal districts and Khandeish. The absence of rain is also causing anxiety in Broach and the Deccan, as also in the Surat district not so much as is generally expected at this time of the year. Stocks are very heavy and unless the demand increases fresh business will not be put through for some time to come.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—There is no change to report in this market. The Home market is very firm and little or no busines is being done.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The market continues dull owing to the continued absence of demand from up-country. Later on a better state of affairs is looked for, and dealers will then be able to do better than they have done for some time past.

DHOOTIES.—We have no change to report in the demand at present. Home prices continue very firm in spite of the decline in cotton.

METALS.

Copper has not undergone much change here and Home prices have not steadied as yet. Bazar dealers have kept up their selling rate to Rs. 78, and are able to do so owing to very limited stocks.

Yellow metal is also not much changed and the rupee price maintained at its former value, though Home rates are slightly easier.

COALS.

We have had a steady market during the past week with an enquiry on the part of buyers for forward shipment, which, however, owing to the scarcity of coal in the Bengal mines, has not resulted in business. South African Dundee Coal is being introduced as a check on the exorbitant prices asked for English coal, and it is just possible we shall see a large business done in this quality. We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Cardiff	24	0	0	Per ton.
Davison's West Hartley	21	0	0	"
Yorkshire	20	0	0	"
Scotch	19	0	0	"
South African Dundee	17	0	0	"
Desherghur Bengal	16	8	0	"
Laurie's Desherghur	16	0	0	"
Laljee's Desherghur	15	8	0	"
Seebpore	15	12	0	"
Jardine's Navigation	15	8	0	"
Shaw's Anthracite	15	0	0	"
Shaw's Standard	14	4	0	"

PETROLEUM.

The rates ruling to-day for the undermentioned Brands are as follows :—

Burmah bulk	Rs.	2 14 0 per unit
" " in tins	Rs.	3 8 0 per pair
Russian Rising Sun, bulk	Rs.	3 3 0 per unit
" " " in tins	Rs.	3 13 0 per pair
Silver Light, 150° in cases	Rs.	5 4 0 per case
Anchor, in cases	Rs.	4 8 0 per case.

SHARES.

The market is dull and drooping and the absence of rain all over the country has brought prices of Mill shares down. Bank of Bombay shares have gradually declined to Rs. 1,360; Bank of Indias have ruled at and about Rs. 64 1/2. Indian Specie Bank shares have kept unchanged at Rs. 48 1/2. In Mill Companies, Bombay Cotton are quiet at Rs. 900 and Central Indias at Rs. 2,040. Connaughts are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 345. Colaba Land and Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 1,050 X. D. Curriubhais have declined to Rs. 1,170, Crescents to Rs. 105. Century's have been placed at Rs. 1,710 and Coorla Mill shares at Rs. 735 X. D. Davids have dropped to Rs. 435. Empress are quiet at Rs. 440. Kohinoor's have declined to Rs. 730. Manekji Petits have declined to Rs. 3,280. Swadeshis are quiet at Rs 1,460. Textiles have changed hands at Rs. 1,200. In Miscellaneous Companies, Bedham Piles are steady at Rs. 126. Marcks have been put through at Rs. 138. Port Cannings have declined to Rs. 445. Treachers are unchanged at Rs. 560. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company Ordinary and Preference shares have changed hands at Rs. 280. Bammanjee Manganese Company, Limited, shares are quiet at Rs. 24 prem. per share. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 163, and 6 per cent. preference shares at Rs. 122. The Tata Iron and Steel Company shares (10 ordinary plus one deferred, equal one lot), are quiet at par. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valley have improved to Rs. 460 ; Ahmedabad-Prantej have changed hands at Rs. 560 ; Ahmedabad-Dholka at Rs. 102 ; Amritsar-Patty are quiet at Rs. 112. Press shares are unchanged. The rest are unchanged and quiet at previous quotations.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Rate.
BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	50	all	12 p. c.	1,360
Bank of Bengal	40,000	100	all	10 pr. ct.	14 5
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,090
Commercial Bank of India	40,000	70	100	Nil	17
Alliance Bank of Simla	15,000	100	100	12 pr. ct.	248
Bank of India	100,000	100	50	5 pr. ct.	64½
Indian Specie Bank	150,000	100	40	5 pr. ct.	48½
EXCHANGES BANKS.					
Charter Bank	0,000	£20	£20	14 pr. ct.	£40
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-15-0	£90
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	dvd	Rs. 850
Punjab National Bank	....	100	100	....	330
MILL SHARES.					
Alliance	1,000	1,000	all	Dvd 19 17/8	200
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 15	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs. 125	900
Central India	7,500	500	500	dvd Rs. 78	2,040
Chinai Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,000
Connaught Mills	1,650	500	500	20	345
Colaba Land and Mills	4,000	700	500	dvd Rs. 30½	1,050
Coorla Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 100	735
Currimbhoy Mills	750	1,000	500	dvd Rs. 60	1,170
David Mills	1,450	500	500	dvd Rs. 30	435
Empress	2,100	500	500	20	440
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,410
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 60	650
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	30	550
Hydershad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,100
Imperial Cotton	900	500	1,000	15	240
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	500	dvd Rs. 60	825
Indo-China Manfg. Co. Ld.	700	1,000	250	dvd Rs. 100	1,000
James Greaves	1,200	500	600	30	460
Jamshed Manfg. Co.	1,800	250	1,000	dvd 10	177½
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dv. Rs. 40	...
Jubilee Mills Co. Ld.	845	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	880
Khandesh	750	1,000	100	dvd Rs. 50	865
Khatao Mackanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	770
Kohinoor Mills	2,800	500	500	25	730
Leopold	3,500	100	1,000	8	80
Lakmidas Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 50	550
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	3,000
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 225	3,880
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 150	3,010
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	175
Presidency Mills Co., Ld.	1,743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	770
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	980
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	920
Sassoon	1,050	1,000	1,000	15	240
Shamsher Mills	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 150	4,110
Southern Mahratta	2,350	250	250	10	216
Sun Mills, Ld.	3,500	250	250	15	170
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 50	1,250
Swadeshi Mills	2,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 50	1,460
Sassoon Mills Allance	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 87	574
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	2071
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	650
PRESSES.					
Akbar	400	1,250	1,250	125 yearly.	...
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 50	1,750
Bellamy	1,87	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 75	900
Bombay Cotton Brush Cawnpore	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs. 6	200
Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200	dvd Rs. 20	180
Broach City Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	dvd Rs. 25	212
Colaba	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 150	195
East India	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 150	300
English Press and Manfg.	700	250	250	dvd Rs. 40	1,110
Fort	1,000	5,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	40
French	500	500	500	dvd Rs. 50	1,000
Harry and Sabapathy	250	250	250	dvd Rs. 40	520
Hingoli Press Co. Ld.	750	100	100	dvd Rs. 30	187
Khanguam	300	400	400	dvd Rs. 40	187
Marchant's	1,000	150	600	dvd Rs. 50	410
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs. 60	841
Munmar	1,000	250	100	dvd Rs. 200	925
new Beresford	1,500	500	500	dvd Rs. 50	350
New Indian	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs. 50	160
Standard Press Co. Ld.	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs. 60	1,01
Steel and Punjab	100	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 100	484
Steel Cawnpore Co.	377	600	600	dvd Rs. 80	2,250
Swadeshi	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,000
Tribune	400	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 100	1,000

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

"BAJROZGAR" CEREMONIES.

Remembrance of the Parsi Dead.

YESTERDAY before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, in the High Court, the hearing was resumed of the Parsi religious rites case in which Mr. J. K. Tarachand, Barrister-at-Law, is plaintiff, who conducts his own case; and Sonabai, widow of Mr. Merwanji J. Tarachand, and eleven others, including the Advocate-General as Trustee of Charities, are defendants. With the exception of the Advocate-General, who, on account of his general trusteeship, is a catholic and cosmopolitan party in all charitable cases, irrespective of communities or creeds, all the other parties in this suit, as well as their solicitors and counsel, are Parsis. The case has been reported. Mr. Tarachand having finished his remarks, Mr. J. B. Kanga, who was instructed by Messrs. Pestonji, Rustim and Colah, on behalf of the first defendant Sonabai and the second defendant Mr. N. M. Shett, advanced his arguments. The diligence of counsel and of solicitors had rummaged all the available records and ransacked every possible legal authority including those bearing on the Zorathushtrian religious beliefs; the entire Bar-table being fully laden with them all, presented a remarkable spectacle. Mr. Kanga had before him quite an array of books from which he went on quoting passages after passages, with comments and remarks as to their fitness or otherwise in the present proceedings. He began with the doctrine that "all advancement of religion was charity;" quoted in support of it 43 Eliz. Chap. 4; Section 17 of the Transfer of Property Act; 3 Hare 257; and 1 King 224. Counsel propounded his second doctrine to be this: Maintenance of religious worship was a gift for the advancement of religion. He cited in support of it the Chancery cases from 1 Cox 316 and 1 Brown 444. His third proposition was that the doctrine of superstitious uses advanced for the rendering of religious trusts void had no application to India according to the decisions promulgated in 9 Bombay 169, and 1 Bombay High Court Appendix. But it had application in England under 1 Edward VI, Chapter 14. In 30 Bevan 360, and 28 Bevan 39, Lord Romilly had expressed grave doubts on the correctness of the rulings which held the celebration of Masses for the souls of the Christian dead, to be void on account of perpetuity. Counsel's best authority was 31 Bevan 19, in which it had been distinctly and indisputably held that religious trusts, when they were not immoral, or not against the sense of religion, or not harmful to the State, were valid. The typical case was known as that of Thornton vs. Howe, in which judgment was pronounced by the Master of the Rolls on May 29th, 1862. Quotation from this authority was as follows: The Court of Chancery makes no distinction between one sort of religion and another. They are equally bequests which are included in the general term Charitable Bequests. Neither does this Court make any distinction between one sect and another. It may be that the tenets of a particular sect inculcated doctrines adverse to the very foundations of all religions, and they are subversive of all morality. In such a case, if it should arise, the Court will not assist in the execution of the bequest, but will declare it to be void; but the character of the bequest, so far as regards the Statute of Mortmaine, would not be altered by this circumstance. A general immoral tendency of a bequest would make it void, whether it was to be paid out of pure personalty or out of real estate. But if the tendency were not immoral, and although this Court might consider the opinions sought to be propagated as foolish or even devoid of foundation, it would not on that account declare it (the bequest) void or take it out of the class of legacies which are included in the general term Charitable Bequests.

Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, who with Mr. V. F. Tarapurwala, appeared under instructions from Mr. P. S. Batliwalla for the 10th and 11th defendants, Messrs. Cowasji and Hormasji, sons of the late Mr. Sorabji Batliwla, followed Mr. Kanga. The learned counsel accentuated the extraordinary anomaly existing in the law applicable to Parsis residing in the Presidency Town and Parsis of the mofussil. English Law of Perpetuity, he said, had been held applicable to Parsis in Bombay, while usage and custom governed the Parsis in the mofussil on the matter under inquiry. What trust was valid in Bandra, a few miles north of Bombay, was held by the High Court to be invalid in the Bombay City, where the principle of perpetuity invalidated the trust. The High Court in Bombay was the successor of the Supreme Court, to which, again, the Recorder's Court had preceded. But then, on the other hand, there were statutes, enactments, and charters, extant, since the reign of George III down to Queen Victoria's Proclamation in 1858, in which religious liberty was confirmed and guaranteed to British subjects irrespective of caste or creed.

The hearing was adjourned.

KILLED THROUGH JEALOUSY.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight presiding in the High Court have disposed of an appeal preferred by Ania Dala, who was in August last convicted by Mr. G. D. Madgaokar, Sessions Judge of Broach, of murder and was sentenced to transportation for life.

The accused was charged with the murder of Bai Kesari by stabbing her in the heart about 1 a. m. on the 15th July 1906 at Godhra. The accused and the deceased appear to have met in the famine year and to have gone about as man and wife seeking work on the roads like other Marwaris. About June 1906 a party of them including the accused and the deceased and a man named Harta came to Godhra where they met Vana, the legal husband of the deceased by marriage. The case for the Crown was that the deceased left the accused and went back to Vana, and some days later the accused stabbed her at night as she lay asleep besides Vana and ran away and made himself scarce till he was arrested in Marwar in June 1907. Vana and the gang of Marwaris had left Godhra since September and their whereabouts were not known. But the evidence of Harta Marwari who was detained in hospital owing to an injury to his foot and whose attendance could therefore be procured, and that of the toll-keeper Balkrishna, who was living in one of the huts close to the Marwari's camp, corroborated by the evidence of the police, proved clearly that Kesari was stabbed at night with the knife produced in court, and that upon an alarm being given by Vana and the others, the accused ran away and was pursued, but managed to escape in the jungle. His companion Harta swore to the knife being the accused's, and the latter using it to pare vegetables. The accused was the only person who ran away, and he apparently did so even before the hue and cry or almost upon it, since he was already more than seventy feet away when pursued. The knife was taken out of the woman's breast by Vana in the presence of Harta and Balkrishna and the other Marwaris. In the Sessions Court the accused denied culpability and sought to implicate Vana. He had not, however, explained his flight. He had made two confessions, one on the 6 the June 1907 before the Jodhpur Magistrate, in which he admitted and explained the crime in detail, and the other before the Committing Magistrate on the 25th June. The weight of these confessions was, said the Sessions Judge, strongly corroborative of the direct evidence of the accused's guilt. There was no doubt in the mind of the Sessions Judge that the accused, angry at Bai Kesari's desertion of him in favour of her husband, and brooding over it, stabbed her in the heart with his knife. There was some moonlight, according to the evidence, sufficient to direct the accused's aim and render the blow fatal. The use of such a weapon on such a part and in such manner led to a presumption of fatal intention, which was corroborated by the motive. The accused was convicted of murder. In regard to the sentence, the Sessions Judge considered the accused's low mental condition, and the fact of Bai Kesari's having lived with him for some years and borne him children, and the consequent not unnatural rankling at her desertion, to be sufficiently extenuating circumstances to justify the commutation of the extreme penalty into one of transportation for life.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

A CORRUPT POLICE OFFICER.

Clever Detection.

IN the High Court the Hon. Mr. Justice Chadavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight have disposed of an application for revision made by Malik Masum bin Malik Kalu, who was convicted by Mr. A.H A. Simcox District Magistrate of East Khandesh, of extortion and assisting in concealment of extorted property, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs.100, or in default one month's further rigorous imprisonment for the former offence and six months' rigorous imprisonment for the latter offence, the sentences to run concurrently. On appeal, Mr. H.S. Phadnis, acting Sessions Judge of Khandesh, set aside the conviction and sentence for the latter offence and confirmed the conviction for the former offence, but altered the sentence to one of simple imprisonment. The Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare appeared before their Lordships for the accused.

In this case the accused, a sub-inspector of police, was charged with extortion and with dishonestly disposing of extorted property. The accused had recently been posted to Shirasgaon and was suspected by the District Superintendent of Police of corruption. One Jairam was accordingly sent to that post by the District Superintendent as a man of some detective ability and was told to watch accused and report to the District Superintendent if accused was guilty of corrupt conduct. A complaint of theft was received from Shindi. Accused took Karim and Jairam and made the usual enquiries there. The persons accused were said to have gone to Lanja. Accused took his party there and took down the statements of the persons concerned, who were all relatives of the complainant. The money in dispute was family property. The case for the prosecution was that accused called Kesu aside, he being the head of the household, and asked for Rs. 75, otherwise Kesu and his family were to be imprisoned. Kesu consented to give Rs. 60. Accused then left Jairam behind with instructions to bring along either Kesu and party, or at least Rs. 60, and went away. Jairam waited at Kesu's house while Kesu pledged some jewellery and procured Rs. 60. Jairam asked the patel and Govind Naik, the head of the local Vanjaris, to give him a letter to accused saying that Rs. 60, and no more, had been paid. Jairam took the money and letter, but instead of going to Shirasgaon, took the train to Dhulia and handed over all to the District Superintendent of Police. The latter sent Jairam with an inspector to Shirasgaon, telling Jairam to hand over the Rs. 60 and await events. Jairam did so and the inspector remained in hiding. Accused took the Rs. 60, Jairam telling him that he had done the work he was set to do. Jairam had Rs. 12 marked. Accused put Rs. 40 in his box, gave Rs. 10 each to Jairam and Karim, and swore them to secrecy. Jairam at once went out and told the inspector, who came along, seized Karim's Rs. 10, and asked accused to open his box. As the keys were not forthcoming, the inspector forced the box and found the Rs. 40 in a separate compartment to any other money. Jairam then handed over his Rs. 10. In each lot some marked rupees were found. This story, the District Magistrate remarked in his finding, was most completely and circumstantially borne out by the evidence adduced in court. Accused was examined, and for his defence set up a most extraordinary story of deliberate malice borne against him by his superior officer—a malice which, he said, was so violent that the District Superintendent of Police was determined to ruin him at any cost, and deliberately incriminated himself by concocting this case against accused. Accused's counsel, however, declined to lead any evidence at all, and in his address ignored entirely the line taken up by the accused. He was convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

Their Lordships rejected the application for revision

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

Barrister as Arbitrator.

BEFORE the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman yesterday the suit of Mr. Hormasji B. Jijibhoy, proprietor of a bungalow on Nepean Sea Road, Bombay, against Mr. Hormasji N. Vakil, Solicitor, his tenant, for alleged damages done to his bungalow and furniture, was heard. Plaintiff claimed Rs. 8,847 as damages, and Rs. 570, for balance of rent due, and costs.

The bungalow was rented from 1st September 1897 on Rs. 480 per month for a period of ten years. When let to the defendant it contained a large quantity of very valuable furniture, pictures, and other articles. Neither was the bungalow nor the furniture properly cared for: there were broken panes and shutters and other mischief. Possession was given up on 16th April 1906. Some of the articles were not forthcoming; others were destroyed by ants. Surveys were held by the English firms in Bombay of Breslauer, of Rose, of Wimbridge, and of Soundy: among the surveyed articles were an orchestral organ and a piano. Doors were altered; wooden shutters removed; glass panes substituted. Pictures of the King, the Queen, Napolen, and others were damaged; these were surveyed by an artist, Mr. Pestanji Romanji. All the survey reports were annexed to the plaint.

Defendant submitted that the suit was vexatious, and it should be dismissed with costs. Neither furniture nor the pictures were valuable: they were so old and uncared for that defendant had to incur considerable expense in renovating them. Plaintiff had wrongfully refused to accept a cheque sent by the defendant: defendant brought into Court Rs. 493 with his written statement for payment to the plaintiff. None of the articles were missing; he denied all the material allegations.

Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, with Mr. P. J. Padshah and Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Mehta and Dadachanji, appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon. Mr. E. B. Raikes, Acting Advocate-General, with Mr. Weldon and Mr. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Thakordas and Co. (the defendant's firm), appeared for the defendant.

Plaintiff's case having been partly opened, there was a conference of the parties and their legal advisers, after which the Advocate-General reported to the Court that the parties had agreed to refer the matter in dispute to the sole arbitration of Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, counsel for plaintiff.

His Lordship held this to be an eminently satisfactory arrangement; he passed an order in terms of the application signed by the parties, appointing Mr. Taleyarkhan sole arbitrator on all questions, including costs. Mr. Teleyarkhan was to make his award within three months.

CLAIM FOR MOVABLES.

IN the High Court, yesterday, their Lordships the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight disposed of, in second appeal, a suit instituted by one Ratnappa and another, original plaintiffs and appellants, against Bharmappa and three others, original defendants and respondents, for the recovery of certain movable property of the value of Rs. 933. Mr. Nilkant Atmaram appeared for the appellants, and Mr. Dandekar for the respondents.

Plaintiffs alleged that their uncle Shidlingappa was divided from their father; that he was not in a position, on account of illness, to manage his affairs, and so he prepared a list of his valuables and gave them into defendants' custody and told them to manage his property; that after his death defendants have refused to deliver the property to the plaintiffs, who are alleged to be the heirs of their uncle. Defendants contended that plaintiffs had passed a receipt to them for having got all the movables; that the receipt was presented for registration, but as plaintiff No. 1 did not attend it was returned. Question was raised in this case that plaintiff No. 1 was a minor at the time and that the receipt passed would not be valid. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Hubli, who dismissed it with costs. In appeal the District Judge of Dharwar confirmed the decree of the court of first instance and held that plaintiff No. 1 was of full age and was therefore competent to pass any receipt for value received. Against this decree an appeal was admitted in the High Court, and their Lordships, after hearing both pleaders, passed an order confirming the decree of the lower appellate court.

Floriline:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather which throughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet dentrifice of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

The Rovers' Tournament.

CARABINIERS BEAT THE R.F.A.

Yesterday, before a large attendance anticipating a good game, the Carabiniers met the R. F. A., Kirkee. The majority expected a win for the Carabineers and they did eventually win but only after a very fast and most exciting game. In the first moiety the Artillery played excellently, combining well, with long passing and plenty of dash, and seemed to hold the upper hand. They scored the first goal in precisely the same way as did the Scots on the previous day, from a centre from the right within the first three minutes of the game. After half time, however, the Carabiniers had all the better of the game and especially in the closing stages pressed continually. When once they had equalised they seemed to hold the upper hand and have the game in hand, though the deciding goal was scored off a shot which Merrick would have saved nine times out of ten. It was a very similar game to the one in which the Carabiniers and Worcesters drew, the former's attack improving as the game went on and Luxton at centre putting in his best work at the finish. The game resulted in the way the public expected it to and the Carabiniers have quite installed themselves favourites for the Cup.

The game started at 5-35, when the R. F. A. immediately came up and Manning getting on centred finely for Rea to head towards goal. Carter rushed before Judson could pick up and the ball going across, almost on the goal line, to the left, Rea scored easily within three minutes of the start. (1—0).

Exchange kicking followed till the Artillery came up again and the ball coming in from the right, Rea kicked over his head and Tye headed over his own goal. The corner did no good but Judson was twice called on, once a well placed head by Carter. A run by Chick and then they were back again and an exciting time in front of goal ended in Rea miskicking. The Carabiniers came up on the right and the ball coming across, Chick sent in a nice shot which Merrick threw out well and at the other end Rea was found off-side. A foul soon after was given against the Carabiniers and from it Carter gave to Dickson who sent over. A foul given the other way saw Doolan shoot and force a corner off North which Merrick cleared by fisting out. A long kick up by Kenmuir saw North clean miss the ball and Luxton had a clear goal, but as he shot, Merrick jumped out and getting his foot to it, picked up and cleared finely. The next moment Dickson shot to the right at the other end and the venue changing like a flash Doolan twice called on Merrick. Chick next centred and gave Luxton a chance but in finessing he lost his chance. Luxton then made a mistake and kicked towards his own goal, for Manning to get on and send in a nice shot which Merrick cleared well and the next moment had all he could do to clear a cross-shot from the left. Rea was penalised for jumping but Kelly returned well and a long, high shot by Luxton bounced over. The ball now went the other end with some nice combination and Manning getting on gave his centres a great chance. Again the Carabiniers were penalised for foul and Boak placed nicely into goal, but Judson cleared as Carter charged him and was pulled up for foul. Fast and open play followed mainly on the Carabiuier's right, till a free for foul throw saw Wheeler miss a fine chance by lifting the ball. They were still up when Roshwell was penalised for foul, but Rea was off-side. Play was still in favour of the Artillery when the whistle went for half time leaving them with the lead.

R. F. A.	1 goal.
Carabiniers	nil.

On restarting, the R. F. A. were soon sent back and the Carabiniers coming up on the left Chick sent in a grand, high shot which was fisted out well and in the scuffle that ensued Burrows was winded. They forced a corner soon after, which was kicked behind and subsequently Brown sent across. They kept hard at it and Brown putting in a nice run, Luxton shot to the right. A run by Manning and they were back but Chick delayed too long. The Artillery were hard at it defending, North heading out a fine centre by Chick. Though they were awarded a foul at half way they were again pressed, Luxton fouling Kelly almost in the goal mouth. The next moment Luxton put in a great run on the left and with a beautiful low shot across to the right corner, found the net and equalised. (1—1).

Up again at once they were given a free for foul on the 25. Tye took the kick hard and low and it slipped clean between Merrick's legs and placed them ahead. (2—1).

The R. F. A. coming up, Dickson was penalised for foul and off-side at the other end saw the Artillery up again, but Carter missed a possible chance. Coming up fast, the Carabiniers sent out twice the other end and Chick shot over. Luxton got a chance but Burrows cleared and a minute later Brown gave Doolan a grand chance, but he sent over. Luxton next put in a beautiful, high shot which hit the net just to the left and when they came back from the kick they were pulled up for off-side and then sent behind from a corner kick. Loose play now was all in favour of the Carabiniers and Tye from a free for foul sent a hard shot just to the right a nice height. Play was very fast and Merrick saved finely a high shot by Manning, which led to Wheeler getting away and pluckily rushing down a hard kick by Tye. A free to the Carbiniers on the touch line saw Tye send in a fine high shot which was saved and Merrick fisted cleverly a pretty shot by Luxton over his head. Carter then relieved with a nice run and Wheeler lofted the ball in nicely, but Gilham headed away. Play continued dangerously near the Artillery goal, but the full time whistle went with no further score, leaving the Carabiniers winners as under:—

Carabiniers	2 goals.
R. F. A.	1 goal.

The teams were:—

CARABINIERS.		R. F. A.
Judson		
Tye, Gilham	Backs	Kelly, North
Kennard, Rothwell, Kenmuir	Halves	Greaves, Burrows, Boak
Head, Doolan, Luxton, Brown, Chick	Forwards	Manning, Dickson, Carter, Rea, Wheeler

Refree:—Sergt.-Major Pett.

The following table shows results to date:—

	1st Round	2nd Round	Semi-final.	Final.
R. F. A., Kirkee / Leicesters	R. F. A. 2—0	Carabiniers 2—1	Carabiniers 2—1	Sep 21.
Carabiniers / Worcesters	Carabiniers. 2—2, 1—0			
Y. M. C. A. / Rovers	Rovers 1—0	King's 4—0		
Customs / King's Liverpool	King's 1—0			
R. G. A., Colaba / 13th Hussars	Hussars 3—1	Scots 1—0		
Royal Scots	bye			Sep 23
East Lancs / Bombay Gymkhana	E. Lancs 1—0.	E Lancs 0—0, 4—0		
Manchesters / Telegraph	Manchesters 2—3.			

THE SYMONS CUP.

During the interval the previous day's teams, the Royal Scots and 13th Hussars, met in connection with the Symons Cup. It was a good race which the Hussars eventually won as under:—

13th Hussars	11 Pts.
Royal Scots	4 Pts.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

In the Durand football tournament here to-day the 17th Lancers beat the Simla Volunteers "A" team after a hard struggle, by one goal scored in the extra time, to love, no score being recorded for either side in the first hour.

In the second match the Sussex Regiment beat the Foreign Office team as they pleased by six goals to love.

To-morrow the West Yorks meet the Royal Scots and the Royal Scots Fusiliers play the Cameronians.

QUETTA AUTUMN RACES.

Second Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, SEPTEMBER 19.

The attendance to-day was larger than that of the first day in the first enclosure but worse in the second. There was nothing sensational or out of the common. The Residency party attended in full force.

Sir Henry McMahon again entered a horse but was unlucky.

The Band of the 127th Baluchis contributed the music, and the Royal Artillery were "At Home."

KHALIFAT HURDLE.

General Smith-Dorrien's Muskerry, 10st 3lbs.....
Captain Hopwood 1
Captain Day's Spot One, 10st 12lbs.....Owner 2
Mr Remington's Samphire, 10st 8lbs.....Owner 3

Also ran—Plebeian 10st 6lbs, Micky Free 9st 4lbs and Banzai 9st 5lbs.

The Race.—Won by a length, with two and a half lengths between second and third. Time—3min. 12secs.

Betting: 6 to 1 on Muskerry and Plebeian, even money Spot One and 3 to 1 against Samphire.

ARAB POLO SCURRY.

Captain Toogood and O'Kelly's Mick, 10st 2lbs .....
Captain Hopwood 1
Major Trydell's Kildare 10st 4lbs.....Owner 2
Mr Elgee's Grey Wolf, 9st 12lbs.....Owner 3

Also ran.—Moonshine 11st 2lbs, Sandow 10st 9lbs, Pale Face 10st 4lbs, and However 10st 4lbs.

The Race.—Won by two and a half lengths, with one length between second and third. Time—42½secs.

Betting: 3 to 1 against Mick and 6 to 1 on Kildare and Grey Wolf.

HORSE HANDICAP.

Captain Benwell's Aureole, 11st .....Owner 1
Mr Woodward's P. D. C, 11st .....Mr Cooper 2
Captain G F Gretton's Altruist, 9st 7lbs.....
Captain Molloy 3

No other horse ran or was entered.

The Race.—Won by two and a half lengths, with four lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 53 2/5secs.

Betting: Even money Aureole, 4 to 6 P. D. G. and 4 to 1 against Altruist.

GUNDAK HANDICAP.

Lieut-Col O'Donnell's Necklace, 9st 4lbs.....Owner 1
Mr Wilson's Gipsy, 8st 4lbs ..... Captain Thurnall 2
Captains Winter and Murrow's Sweet Nellie, 12st 4lbs.....Captain Hopwood 3

Also ran—Dazzle 10st 4lbs, Southern Pearl 9st 6lbs, Agile 8st 8lbs and Vesta 8st 2lbs.

The Race.—Won by half a length, with five lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 25 1/3secs.

Betting: 4 to 1 against Necklace, 5 to 2 against Gipsy and 4 to 6 on Sweet Nellie.

DEALERS' STAKES.

Captain Toogood's Maranta, 10st 8lbs...Capt Hopwood 1
General Smith Dorrien's Muskerry, 9st 7lbs.....
Captain James 2
Mr Lorimer's Lagoon, 11st 2lbs.....Owner 3

Also ran—Margaret 11st 6lbs.

The Race.—Won by one and a half lengths, with six lengths between second and third. Time—2mins. 25secs.

Betting: 4 to 1 against Maranta with others at 10 to 1.

POLO SCURRY.

Captain Day's Spot One, 10st 13lbs.....Owner 1
Captain Molloy's Ariadne, 11st 6lbs.....Owner 2
Captain Collier's Carmela, 10st 9lbs Mr Elgee } Dead
Mr Bell's Lady Disdain, 10st 11b..... } Heat 3

The Race.—Won by two and a halflengths, with one and a half lengths between the second and third horses. Time—39 4/5seconds.

Betting: 4 to 1 against Spot One, 4 to 7 on Ariadne and 3 to 1 against Carmela and Lady Disdain.

HANNA HANDICAP.

Captain Toogood's Broome, 10st 7lbs...Capt Hopwood 1
Captain Ready's Alexis, 10st ..... Captain Molloy 2
Mr Elgee's Grey Wolf, 9st 9lbs.....Owner 3

Also ran—Khan Bahadur 10st 12lbs, Liberal 10st 8lbs and Hero 8st.

The Race.—Won by three lengths, with four lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 47secs.

Betting: 4 to 5 on Broome, 10 to 1 against Alexis and 4 to 1 against Grey Wolf.

KOTWAL HANDICAP.

Scinde Horse Polo Club's A B C, 9st ...Capt Thurnall 1
Captain Hislop's Jenney Lind, 8st 11lbs.....2
Captain James' Cumrow, 10st.....Owner 3

Also ran—Cherry Ripe 10st 11lbs, Achievement 10st 7lbs and Silver II 10st 3lbs.

The Race.—Won by one and a half lengths. Time—1min, 26 4/5secs.

Betting: 10 to 1 against A B C and Jenney Lind and 3 to 1 against Silver II.

QUETTA A. D. C.

A Variety Entertainment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, SEPTEMBER 20.

Last night a grand variety entertainment was given at the Club theatre by the Q. A. D. C. During the first part of the performance a charming duologue entitled "A Dolly Duologue" was enacted by Miss McMahon and Captain Phipps, Miss McMahon very cleverly representing Lady Mickleham and Captain Phipps personating Mr. Carter. The scene chosen was the one in which Lady Mickleham on returning from her honeymoon sends for Mr. Carter to consult him confidentially. The duologue met with tremendous and well deserved applause, the two characters being brilliantly personated. The rest of the programme was excellently carried out, song, dance and conjuring being enthusiastically received by a crowded house.

POONA RACES.

Time and Order of Running.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 20.

The following is the order in which the races will be run to-morrow, and time:—

Lanowli Plate—3-40 p. m.
Lawn Plate—4-10 p. m.
Western India Stakes—4-40 p. m.
Governor's Cup—5-15 p. m.
Ganeshkhind Plate—5-45 p. m.
Colonial Plate—6-15 p. m.

Latest Betting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 20,

The following is the betting on the important races for to-morrow:—

The Governor's Cup:—3 to 1 against Precious, sixes Nooman, sevens Peculiar and Hampstead, eights Alma and Monibpash, tens Dilar Jung and Skylark, twelves King, Cobweb, Arab Lord, Mooreed and Young Kaiser, fifteens Eed and Anica, twenties against the rest.

Western India Stakes:—3 to 1 against Cinder Hill, fours Sacristan, fives Ballark and Wandin, sixes Annanullock, tens Clear Artist and Dirty Boy, twelves The Master, fifteens each Prince Lyon, Mount Dane, Trenton, Paliudrome, Royalist and Chassepot.

CLASHING OF RACING FIXTURES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 20.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" writes:—The clashing of racing fixtures is still not uncommon. The Lucknow Race Management recently fixed their first extra meeting in the same week as the Jubbulpore Meeting and on a representation by the management of the latter meeting, the Calcutta Turf Club asked the Lucknow Stewards to change their dates, as November is fully occupied. The only course open to Lucknow was to put back their dates earlier in October, but as the General is in England and does not come out till the end of October, the Stewards have cancelled the meeting.

The Karachi Race Management have recently put forward the dates of their meeting and have in a strangely absent manner plumped for the same week as that of the Umballa Races. The Punjab owners would have patronized the Karachi meeting had it been fixed for an earlier week, but now they will doubtless prefer to attend at Umballa, as it is too late for the Karachi executive to recast their dates.

CRICKET IN POONA.

Poona Gymkhana vs Ahmednagar.

The match between Ahmednagar and Poona was resumed to-day and ended in a pointless draw. Yesterday, Poona contributed a creditably toll score of 303 runs, to which Ahmednagar to-day replied with 265. Poona went in for their second venture and scored 145 for the loss of only two wickets when time was called. Scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Captain Lucas, b Foster	4	run out	0
Captain Hinde, c Faviell	16	not out	69
Mr Tillard, b Foster	0	c Hill, b Foster	4
Mr Priestley, not out	18	not out	63
Major Fields, b Shaw	93		
Mr Anstruther, b Shroff	85		
Mr Armytage, l-b-w Foster	54		
Capt Rotter, c Henry, b Faviell	27	The rest did not bat	
Mr Ling, b Foster	1		
Mr Holbrook, b Foster	4		
Mr Bowle, b Shroff	3		
Extras	28	Extras	9
Total	303	Total	149

AHMEDNAGAR.

First Innings.

Mr Purcell, c Bowle, b Hinde	8
Mr Shroff, b Hinde	3
Mr Faviell, c Tillard, b Fields	79
Mr Sergeant Clarke, b Hinde	0
Mr Solano, c Priestley b Anstruther	105
Mr Gibbs, c Lucas, b Hinde	9
Mr Henry, b Hinde	16
Captain Hill, c Priestley, b Hinde	3
Gunner Foster, c Field b Hinde	18
Captain Dorman, not out	10
Dr Short, l-b-w Field	0
Extras	14
Total	265

CRICKET AT NASIK.

A Cricket Match was played at Nasik on Thursday, 19th instant, between Nasik and Deolali in which the visitors gained an easy victory:—

NASIK.

Mr Harrison, b Peacock	0
Mr Shoubridge, b Peacock	9
Major Ricketts, c Martin, b Goodby	68
Mr Kelly, c Parquaharson, b Peacock	41
Mr Shrigley, c Dunjan Jr, b Goodby	10
Mr Williams, b Goodby	7
Mr Mackay, c Goodby, b Peacock	6
Mr Comber, b Goodby	0
Mr Turner, not out	1
Mr Pooley, b Peacock	10
Mr Shinde, c Duncan Jr, b Goodby	0
Extras	9
Total	161

DEOLALI.

Major Duncan, c Mackay, b Ricketts	36
Mr Thomas, l-b-w, b Kelly	51
Pte Collins, c Harrison, b Shinde	10
Major Brett, c Mackay, b Ricketts	25
Mr Reid, not out	29
Mr Farquharson, not out	7
Mr Duncan, Mr Robertson, Sgt Peacock, Sgt Martin, Pte Gradby	did not bat
Extras	5
Total	163

GYMKHANA HORSE SHOW AT QUETTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, SEPTEMBER 20.

The Gymkhana Horse Show last Saturday was a great success with many entries for each class.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect	Via Turkey Perfect	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoer Perfect.	Via Amoer Perfect.	Via Cadiz Tenerife Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 20th Sept. 1907.
Difference in longitude allowed for.

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	20	8	41 a m	3	56
Teheran	20	10	36 a m	1	44
Suez	20	2	20 a m	9	38

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 20th Sept. 1907.

	Latest Date.	Maximum Time. Hrs.	Mts.	Minimum Time. Hrs.	Mts.
From Calcutta	20th Sept. 1907.	1	30	0	5
„ Karachee	Ditto	0	4	0	4
„ Madras	Ditto	0	48	0	1

NOTICES.

The Anglo-American Company notify that service gunboats between Trinidad and Amacura for telegrams destined for Venezuela has again been suspended. (27-6-06).

During the strike of Telegraph operators telegrams for all places in United States, America, except New York City and Boston are subject to delay, and can only be forwarded at sender's risk. (14-8-07).

Communication with Siam via Saigon interrupted between pursat and Bettambang (17-9-07).

HIGH COURT.—SEPT. 21.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice DAVAR.)
Contested Chamber Matters.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

341-07—Wadia G and Co—Jamshedji Cursetji Tarachand vs Soonabai widow and others—Pestonji B and K—part heard.
487-07—Nanu H and Co—Byramji Nusserwanji Seervai vs The Revd. Father Hugh Smith Nicholson and others—Little and Co—part heard
15-08—Matabhoy J and M—Velbai widow vs Jamnabai widow—Wadia G and Co—part heard
For determination of certain questions.
438-05—Hiralal and Co.—Nagardas Pitamber and another vs. Pitamber Vandravan and others—S. A. Tyabji.
644-02—Little and Co—Advocate-General of Bombay (appellant) vs Thomas Joseph Strangman and others—(Respondents) Smetham B and Co—Little and Co—J G and B and G and M
Further directions and costs on Special Commissioner's Report.
1-07—Hiralal and Co—Ebrahim Cassum Gowli and others vs Toolsidas Dharamey—Shamroo M and H
For taking Evidence
633-07—Bhaishanker K and Co—Yeshvant Ramnath vs Sadanand Shri Krishnajt and others—Khunderao L and M Mirza M M
86-07—Bicknell M and R—Srikishendas Megraj and others vs Dinshaji Burjorji Vama and others—Ardeshir H D and Co

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BEAMAN).
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

309-07—Payne and Co—R D Sethna vs Ahmedbhai Ibrahim—M B Chothia
544-07—Nanu H and Co—Bapuji Narayan Kothare and others vs Parmanandas Keserji and another—Bhaishanker K and G
218-02—M J and M Ebrahimbhoy Hoosainbhoy and others vs Ab dulabhoy Lalji and others—R G W and Co
748-02—E G W and Co—Abdulla Lalji and others vs Ebrahimbhoy Hussanbhy and M J and M
801-06—Jamsetjee R and D—Pestonjee Framji Shroff vs Framjee Behramjee Bisni—Jehangir G and B
947-07—Thakurdas and Co—Manekchand the firm vs Alibhai Kaderbhai and another—Jamsetji R and D
285-97—Thakurdas and Co—Ameerbai widow and another vs Rasannali Hakimji—Tyabji D and Co
609-06—Payne and Co—Fatmabai widow Mahomedbhai N Khairaz and another—Thakurdas and Co
408-06—Pestonjee R and K—Bai Dossibai widow vs Jivali Framji Marker and others—Bhaishanker K and G M H M and R—W and G and Co—In person
654-06—Payne and Co—Syedali Syed Hoosein and others vs Tyebkhan Abdul Hoosein Bambarwalla—Little and Co
645-06—Kanga and Co—Ghelabhai Manekchand and others vs Dewjee Govindji and others—M B Chothia
601-06—Captain and V—Esmailji Oomerji and others vs Hajee Mugan Valad Baloo Miya Pattran and others—Chitnis and M
179-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Nitanumul Rishaklal and others vs Kisonlal Hurmandrai and others—Payne and Co
589-06—Mulla and M—Morarji Goculdas vs Raghunathdas Gopaldas and others—Wadia G and Co
449-06—Tyabjee D and Co—Vithal Narayen and others vs Chootoo Nanji and others—Inverarity F and D
67-04—Tyabjee D and Co—Sakhanand Gurnukhrai vs Chandrabhan Mohanlal and others—Payne and Co
423-06—Thakurdas and Co—The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Hirji Ardeshir Daly and others—Ardeshir H and Co—Thakurdas and Co

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The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 21, 1907.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN CONVENTION.

ANY agreement between Great Britain and Russia will be observed by us and broken by Russia, so the acclamation with which the conclusion of a Convention has been greeted on all hands counts for very little. The "master-stroke of diplomacy" of which we were told, appears to have been nothing more than shaking hands over a hitherto unwritten agreement which has been more or less honoured for years past. We are to have full details in a week's time, when we shall learn whether there is a secret clause or not—a point upon which some of the continental journals have speculated. We shall then learn whether or not it is a fact that it contains nothing of a nature to arouse the susceptibilities of any Power and whether it "constitutes a further guarantee of peace for the world, which has been more than ever assured by the succession of interviews between Sovereigns and Ministers which has rendered this summer so memorable." Meantime the *Retch*, a St. Petersburg journal, which gave the first intimation of the signing of the Convention, gives us a forecast—wired out by Reuter—which may probably be approximately correct. Were it otherwise, it is possible it would not have seen light after entering the office of the Press Censor. Reuters' own correspondent in St. Petersburg, wiring on the 1st September, declared that the contents of the Convention would be kept a secret till it was ratified in a fortnight's time. The fortnight has long passed but the imaginary contents have been freely discussed, both by the English and foreign press. The *Bourse Gazette*, for example, after alluding to the importance of the agreement as affecting Persia, dwells on British sympathy with a constitutional regime in Russia and says : "The entente between the two countries is yet only a skeleton which cannot be covered until the British people are convinced that Russia has obtained a true Constitution"—a line of argument which will suit the *Bourse Gazette's* purpose. Our contemporaries in England, with perhaps less information to go upon, have written in terms of approbation, and we are asked to believe that the argument will prove by far the most important of the recent series. The negociations are said to have been in progress for about two years, and the Convention deals with all points in Central Asia at which Anglo-Russian interests might come into contact. Matters embraced, as the telegram advises us, include Persia, Afghanistan, and Tibet, and therefore India is vitally interested.

We are asked to believe that Great Britain need have no fear of trouble from Russia concerning either the Persian Gulf or Afghanistan. Probably not, if the terms of the Convention be what they are said to be, and if they be religiously observed. Professor Vambery, in the course of a letter to the *Times*, regards the thing as a master-stroke on the part of Russia rather than of England, though he asks that the present Government shall not be hampered at the present juncture, but be given a fair trial. How the Convention will affect both countries, in the opinion of that eminent orientalist, is thus :—"Whilst fully admitting the fact that the Czardom is anxiously looking everywhere for help and support, I cannot imagine that an alliance with England, or with any other Power, can and will serve such a purpose. Foreign assistance may be instrumental in quenching temporarily a rebellion, but no moral or material support coming from outside will be able to gain for the despotic Czardom the affection and co-operation of the discontented Russian people. The net result of the planned agreement would give to Russia a free hand for the consolidation of her actual position on the frontiers of Persia, Afghnistan, and Tibet; but it will not greatly contribute towards the increase of her internal security, her military and financial resources, and, consequently, English friendship will by no means augment the power of despotism and tyranny, whereas England, favoured by a temporary respite, can devote more attention to the consolidation of her Asiatic Empire, and give more security to her position on the frontier." But the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* a month ago apprized its readers of an impression in well-informed circles that the concesions made to Russia would evoke much criticism among Indian statesmen. If the terms are those indicated by the *Retch* we can well believe they will. We notice that Colonel Yate, late Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan was among the first to take alarm and in a long letter, commenting on the correspondent's observation, says :—"This reference to Indian statesmen makes it look as if these statesmen had been consulted, but that their advice had not been followed, and that their dissatisfaction with the result was already being discounted. Who the Indian statesmen are who may have been consulted is not stated, but the high authorities in India, in Persia, and even in St. Petersburg at the present moment, so far as is known, who have had any really long and continued experience of and acquaintance with Central Asian Affairs, are believed to be few and far between, and the result of the present negotiations would be looked forward to with much less anxiety than it is if it was known that the officials of the Defence Committee and of the Intelligence Branch and the various high authorities and students of Central Asian questions whom we have in England at the present time had also been consulted or were to be consulted before the country was finally committed to an agreement which may be of such vital importance to its future interests." We are reminded, too, that in July last, in Parliament, Mr. Lynch asked for the appointment of a small Council of Experts thoroughly acquainted with Persia and contiguous regions to confer together and to advise the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the preparation of the British case.

Mr. Lynch on a subsequent date asked the Foreign Secretary if he could see his way to state that it was not proposed to include within the Russian commercial sphere in Persia the old-established British trade route from Baghdad *via* Kirmanshah to the interior, and also the British road from the Karun to Isfahan across the Bakhtiari mountains. Sir E. Grey replied that he could not make any statement while negotiations were pending. This was followed by a council meeting of the Central Asian Society, specially convened to consider the question, which unanimously passed a resolution that was duly forwarded to Sir E. Grey, especially emphasising the importance to British interests of these two routes to Kirmanshah and Isfahan. Subsequently, on August 15 last, Mr. Rees urged in the House of Commons that "in any arrangement with Russia delimiting the spheres of influence of the two countries in Persia, we should endeavour to secure that not only the gulf, but those approaches to the gulf which served as feeders to our commerce, should be left in the British sphere." To this Sir E. Grey replied that they recognised that the trade interest was one of the elements of importance, and if an agreement with the Russian Government was concluded he hoped it would be looked upon as a whole and from the point of view of the very large interests involved in that part of Asia. Sir E. Grey's expression as to looking upon the agreement as a whole seems to indicate that the trade interest, these very feeder roads, in fact, are to be given up and left outside the British sphere unless the question is brought under fresh consideration. We have much faith in Sir Edward Grey, believing that he and Mr. Morley are the two really strong men of the present Government, and we trust he has well considered the points which have been raised. Colonel Yate has demanded to know, among other things : if the Karun river and other entrance routes are left outside the British sphere, what guarantee shall we have that our trade with the interior may not be hampered by some fresh restrictions imposed hereafter? If all the routes into Northern Persia are handed over to Russia by being placed within the Russian sphere, is it not only natural to suppose that Russia will protect those routes from further restrictions and will keep them open to her trade by every means in her power? Will she not also try to hamper rival routes in the south in every way she can? What power, then, shall we have to protect the routes left outside the British sphere from future exactions? If these entrance routes on the south are not now included in the British sphere, may we not be liable to be affected by German and other interests as well as Russian in time to come? Russia presumably is to have the whole of Northern Persia as her sphere. The routes into Persia *via* Julfa and other places in the Caucasus to Tabriz, Hamadan, and Teheran; *via* Enzelli and Resht to Teheran and *via* Bandar-i-gez to Asturabad from the Caspian Sea; *via* Bujnurd, *via* Kuchan, and *via* Meshed from Transcaspia; and *via* Karez to Meshed and *via* Khaf to Turbat-i-Haidari from Afganistan, are all presumably to be within the Russian sphere. What routes are then to be kept within the British sphere in return? We presume that when the details are published, as promised, next week, we shall have replies to these questions. But at present it looks as though British diplomacy had not accomplished the master-stroke with which it is credited.

THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN. IN another column will be found a letter signed by three important members of the "Society for the Protection of Children in Western India." We have special cause to commend this letter to the consideration of the public, and to commend the Society to all with charitable instincts. For some time past there have been reports, which seem to have emanated from one quarter, that the S. P. C. W. I. has been exceeding its province and has been acting, in the words of one account, as "a Christian Missionary Auxiliary in disguise." Every charity finds life a hard struggle, but when deliberate mis-statements of this kind are put into circulation, the struggle for existence becomes doubly hard. We would state clearly and definitely that in its objects this Society is absolutely non-sectarian. In its working it must necessarily pay due respect to different shades of religious belief. But it is that very respect which renders the Society all the more valuable. Especially, we draw attention to a paragraph in the letter to which reference is being made. Relating to the methods of the Society it is laid down :—"That with respect to the educative work referred to in the object of the Association, ladies and gentlemen of the Hindu, Moslem, Christian, and Parsee communities shall, whenever necessary be employed to address persons of their respective faiths as far as possible. The lecturers shall not preach their religion to audiences of a different faith." Then again, "no minor child shall be handed over to, or left to be brought up by, any persons or orphanages or asylums of a faith different from that of the said minor child." There are other points, regarding religious matters, equally strongly regulated, which will be found in the letter in question. It is hard to conceive an educated man to whom is given the charge of a child, not exerting his influence for that child's religious welfare. Herein lies the wisdom of the constitution of the Society. There is no question of proseletysing or conversion. The child has the faith of its parents, and to a follower of that faith is its worldly welfare confided. There are, no doubt, many Societies in existence, supported solely by members of one faith working in the same direction—to protect the children, but go one could be bold enough to affirm that more than enough care is taken of the children of Western India. The fact that the Society is non-sectarian renders it more valuable than any sectarian society can be. Those cases which slip through the fingers of sectarian societies unnoticed are caught by the observation of those whose usages are different. The work of protecting children must always be personal and it can never be perfect until it is individual to the extent of, at least, every parent. The next best is an association formed of those who, to a great extent, find the children their only common interest. We are in a position emphatically to deny the allegations which have been made against the S. P. C. W. I. and again we commend it to public support and encouragement in its good work.

A "PUPPY" AND A PEERAGE. FOR the first time for several decades, and perhaps in living memory, the House of Commons boasts an Earl amongst its members. At the beginning of this month there died at his seat in Sussex the Right Hon. the Earl Winterton, the father of young Viscount Turnour, who but a day or two before had been the "hero" of a "scene" in the House of Commons, which ended up by Mr. John O'Connor, an irascible Irish member, dubbing his youthful lordship "an impudent puppy." Lord Turnour is destined apparently to become a sort of genealogical and political record—breaker. No other member of the Peerage can boast a longer string of titled uncles, aunts, and cousins than he. That is owing to the fact that he was one of the hundred odd descendants of the late Dowager Duchess of Abercorn, the venerable lady who died three years ago when nearly a hundred years old. She, by the way, actively assisted in his lordship's election campaign just before her death. When he entered the House Lord Turnour became its "Baby," for he was but a boy of 21, and now that he has succeeded his father in the family titles, he becomes the youngest peer who ever sat as a member of the House of Commons. He is not the only coronetted commoner, of course, Lord Valentia having had a seat in the House for a dozen years. The late Lord Winterton led a quiet country life at Shillingleе Park, and never made much noise in the world. However, from his vast family connections in Society he was particularly well-known, and a line in Reuter's columns on the 5th of September would have conveyed the intimation of his demise to many of his friends in India.

A COURSE OF CALAMITIES. THAT truth is stranger than fiction was amply proved by our "News Later than the Mail" columns yesterday, which summarised a series of calamities which for sheer sensationalism leeats the Zolas and Hall Caines hollow. The columns began with the fall of a cathedral, and included a shockingly fatal motor smash, the murder of a Premier, an American labour riot, a Russian mutiny, an ex-Queen's marriage, a peer's escape from a sinking ship, an Irish agitator's row with the police, a great fire, an attempt on a Russian Grand Duke, the thrashing of 750 Hindus, a Quebec bridge collapse, the fatal descent of an avalanche, a great fatal custom house fire,—and a speech by the Kaiser, in which for the thousandth time he invoked God and his Grandfather. What his father did we never hear, but the Kaiser's grandfather obviously shares with the Almighty the gift of omnipotence. He has been dead many years now, and time may lend a magnificence to the distant personality of Wilhelm der Grosse which his life did not exactly justify. But Wilhelm II reigns over an Empire which was consolidated in his grandfather's time, and it is natural that when he surveys the powerful people over whom he reigns he should reflect lovingly upon the memory of that particular ancestor who was the first Prussian Koenig to bear the title of Kaiser. But for all that it is difficult to forget Bismarck altogether, and if the Kaiser for once in a way varied his note and linked the great Chancellor with the Almighty in his prayers and praise, it would do him no discredit, and would at least show that he was not above acknowledging his obligations.

CONSOLATION FOR MRS. CONGER. THE abolition of feet-binding, which the Dowager Empress of China has now made compulsory, was one of the reforms which was wrung from her by Mrs. Conger, the wife of the American representative in China, who died last May. Reform proceeds along steep and rugged roads in China as in the rest of the East, and now that the aged Dowager-Empress has decreed that the ladies of her kingdom shall no longer bind up their feet and distort them as they have done, it is interesting releall at the way in which the decree was obtained. It was just after the close of the Boxer war in China, when Sir Claude Macdonald and all the ladies and gentlemen of the Diplomatic Corps in Peking had been supposed to be foully asssssinated. When the trouble was over, the ladies whose lives had been in such imminent peril desired an audience of the Empress. This was granted, and Mrs. Conger then delivered a speech, and a very interesting one too, in which the rejuvenation of China was practically asked for. That was like an American woman, of course, but Mr. Conger's widow now has the satisfaction of knowing that one of the most important promises her determined speech wrung from the Empress has borne fruit, and that the women of China may some day have feet of the mould of the Creator.

THE Viceroy will leave for his tour in the interior on the 1st of October and return to the Retreat in Mashobara on the 11th idem.

THE P. and O. s.s. *Egypt*, with the homeward mails of the 14th instant, arrived at Aden at 1-30 p.m. on Thursday.

THE P. and O. s.s. *Marmora*, with the China mails, is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Sunday.

THE Patiala Council of Regency will visit Simla this month to pay their respects to the Lieutenant-Governor and the Commander-in-Chief.

THE *Englishman* learns that Sir Herbert Risley's visit to Calcutta is connected with the flagrant defiance by the Calcutta students of the Circular prohibiting them from attendance at political meetings.

A USEFUL alphabetical list of stations upon Indian Railways, including steamer and out-agency stations, corrected up to the end of last year, is published by the Government of India Central Printing Office, on behalf of the Railway Board.

MR. C. A. BARBER, Government Botanist in Madras, publishes in the Memoirs of the Department of Agriculture a carefully written monograph upon certain vegetable root parasites of the sandalwood tree and other plants of economic value.

PEOPLE in this country who are interested in rubber-planting will probably have noted the latest field to be opened up for the extension of this industry is Queensland, where tropical planters who are suffering from the decadence of the sugar-growing industry—due to the expulsion of Kanaka labour—are turning their attention to rubber. Not only are rubber trees now being grown in the Colony, on the plantation basis, but the industry is being largely taken up by farmers as an auxiliary crop. As a permanent crop, large areas where sugar-growing has been abandoned are being given up to it, and, as a subsidiary crop, settlers are putting down rubber plants in corners, gullies, etc. They look forward to the realisation, in about the tenth year, of 15s. per tree, gross.

STUDIES IN THE OCCULT.

VII.—Apparitions.

THE belief in the existence of ghosts is as old as the hills, but time-old superstitions have in recent years given place to a perhaps healthy scepticism on the part of the intelligent, the public as a whole remaining interested in the sensational and humorous stories about alleged ghosts rather than convinced of the reality of the apparitions described. But, if science has killed the old undiscriminating acceptance of apparitions, it has made possible the impartial study of the phenomena in question. By crucial tests the true has been very largely separated from the false and the careful labour of trained psychical researchers has resulted in the conclusion that there exist a vast number of veridical phantasms, whether of the living, the dying or the dead. At the outset we might give one or two instances of phantasmal hallucinations of an absurd kind, which, being no doubt more frequent than is supposed, tend to confuse the issue by, on the one hand, inducing in sensitive minds a belief in apparitions which rests on a totally false foundation, on the other, in those cases were the absurdity of the hallucintion is discovered, inducing unintelligent persons to throw ridicule upon the whole field of inquiry. A good instance is that recorded by the poet James Beattie. He says :—"By the glimmering of the moon, I have once and again beheld, at midnight, the exact form of a man or woman, sitting silent and motionless by my bedside. Had I hid my head, without daring to look the apparition in the face, I should have passed the night in horror and risen in the morning with the persuasion of having seen a ghost. But rousing myself, and resolving to find out the truth, I discovered that it was nothing more than the accidental disposition of my clothes upon a chair. Once I remember to have been alarmed at seeing, by the faint light of the dawn, a coffin laid out between my bed and window. I started up,.....and found it was only a stream of yellow light falling in a particular manner upon the floor from between the window curtains." Sir Walter Scott records that on one occasion when he had been reading with much interest an account of Lord Byron's habits and opinions, after the death of Byron, he appeared to see an exact representation of the post-peer standing in the hall at Abbotsford. The figure, however, turned out to be a delusion, the instrument of the delusion being a screen occupied by great coats, shawls, plaids etc. An extraordinary case of fanciful delusion is the hallucinatory appearance of an ape to several persons at the Crystal Palace fire forty years ago. The supposed animal was discovered to be a tattered piece of blind, "so torn as to resemble, to the eyes of fancy, the body, arms and legs of an ape." Illusions of this character are legion and it is incumbent on the inquirer into the mysteries of the supernormal to be on the alert before he admits any other meaning than hallucination for similar experiences. For an apparition to be veridical and not merely subjective it must have certain credentials such as (i) that the experience shall coincide with a corresponding event at such a distance as precludes normal sensory perception, and (ii) the subject of the experience must not have known at the time the event represented. Such criteria obviously concern phantasms of the living; phantasms of the dead, to be veridical, will have to conform to tests of a different kind.

As apparitions of the living, and perhaps also of the dying, do not entail a belief in disembodied spirits, it will be advisable to treat of them before coming to the more puzzling case of ghosts proper, viz, apparitions of the dead. The case for apparitions of the living has not to reckon with the same materialistic prejudices as are invoked against apparitions of the dead. They can be explained by telepathy, and telepathy, as we remarked in a former article, is, quite apart from explanations, an ascertained fact. What we have to do is to discover whether apparitions of the living occur in sufficient numbers to exclude chance coincidence, in brief, to establish an actual coincidence between the apparition and the event at a distance which it is supposed to represent. We may confidently say that a sufficient number of such cases evidentially sustained has been collected to compel conviction. The workers of the S. P. R. have accomplished much in this direction and an amount of evidence, too considerable to be argued away, has been incorporated in Gurney's monumental volumes entitled "Phantasms of the Living".

In the most impressive of these cases the subject is in a waking state; in some a dream is the vehicle of the apparition, while in others, known as borderland cases, the subject is in a condition between sleep and wakefulness. In the earlier articles of this series, when discussing Telepathy and Dreams we adduced a few cases of apparitions of the living, but one or two further coincidental instances will be quoted here. In the *Census of Hallucinations* we learn how on a certain occasion two sisters were in a church, one playing the harmonium and the other standing beside her. Suddenly they both looked up and saw the figure of a third sister advancing up the church with a bundle of papers under her arm. She quickly vanished and on being questioned later said that she had been occupied with pedigrees (hence the papers) all the afternoon in the Library, but, although she had half thought of going into the church, she had not actually done so. The coincidence consists in her intention to enter the church, an intention which evidently resulted in the apparition of herself telepathically induced. The value of the case resides chiefly in its collective character, there being two subjects who were able to corroborate each other. As contrasted with this spontaneous case there are a number of experimental instances where the agent conjures up by telepathic means an apparition of himself before a subject at a distance of some miles. In these cases the subject generally, though not always, has first to be put to sleep. They belong to the same category as the experimental phenomena of thought transmission alluded to by us under the head of Telepathy.

Apparitions of the dying are the next type to be treated. They form the second step in a graduated series of apparitional phenomena. Instances of this type are supplied in great profusion in *Phantasms of the Living* as also in Mr. Myers' *Human Personality and its Survival of Bodily Death*. There are many cases of telepathically induced apparitions when the agent is ill though not dying, but those coincident with fatal illness are generally more vivid. These, again, may appear either in dreams or in the waking state. The most authoritative cases are of course those in which the percipient has company at the time of the coincidence and informs them of the event immediately. To narrate many of them would be superfluous; there is such a wealth of material in the works above-mentioned, and the facts are so similar as to become almost tedious. But there is a particularly good case of a vivid death coincidence seen in a dream by the sister of a soldier. The girl's brother was serving in India at the time of the Mutiny when one night she dreamt that he was riding with another officer with mounted soldiers behind him and was suddenly shot down. Her aunt pooh-poohed the dream on the apparently solid ground that the youth was in an infantry and not a cavalry regiment. But a few days later his death on the very day of the dream was announced in the papers, and it was subsequently ascertained that just previously he had been transferred to a command in a regiment of Irregular Cavalry, ordered to join Havelock in the relief of Lucknow. Owing to the discrepancy between the vision and the facts as supposed, but, as it turned out, wrongly supposed by the home folks, this case has unusual value in supporting the hypothesis of supernormal communication by telepathy. There are cases of individuals who have experienced a number of a similar visitations at intervals, but always before the death of the person whose apparition was seen on the occasion. We can obtain some idea of the frequency of these phenomena from the fact that in the *Phantasms of the Living* we have about 850 instances related to the death of persons indicated by the experiences narrated. The S. P. R. mathematically computed that the odds against the occurrence by accident of so many coincidences would be more than a trillion to one in auditory cases and still more disproportionate in regard to visual cases, the visual cases recorded being about four times as numerous as the auditory ones. But at this time of the day there will indeed be found few who persist in questioning the veridical nature of death apparitions of the death coincidence types; they are the best attested of all. When we come, however, to apparitions of the actually dead we are on more debateable ground for the absence of any but a spiritistic interpretation of such phenomena arrays against them all who disbelieve in the discarnate, and in the unity of consciousness. But a great number of apparitions of dead persons have been recorded and stamped as authoritative by the [illegible] of the S. P. R. These phenomena were [illegible] in all respects to the phantasms of the living, the only differences being that the agent is no longer in the flesh. This similarity points to the conclusion that the two types which graduate into each other so nicely should be explained on the same general theory whatever that theory may be. The most masterly exposition of the problem and the ablest interpretation of [illegible] is to be found in the seventh chapter of Myers' "Human Personality." Having disposed of some of the crude popular ideas about ghosts he attempts a truer definition than the current ones, viz. "a manifestation of persistent personal energy." The phantasms of the dead which establish communication between a departed person and a person yet on earth appear to him extreme instances of communications between two different states somewhat analogous to communication between a somnambulist and a person awake. As the communications of a somnabulist, whether in natural or hypnotically induced sleep, are subject to vast limitations, so it is only to be expected that the communications of a disembodied or discarnate person with an incarnate, if such exist, "will be subject to narrow limitations", so that we should not expect by these means to obtain much information of the life beyond the grave. In fact, it will be found that the bulk of these communications have some reference either to the earthly life of the disembodied spirit, or to the critical affairs of some human friend of the departed. But first it is necessary to demonstrate that veridical cases of such communications have taken place and do take place. Subjective hallucinations of this type as of other types, of course there are, but alongside these there exist a number of cases where either one or several of the following conditions are fulfilled. (1) several people are independently affected by the phenomenon, (2) the phantasm conveys information afterwards discovered to be true, of something which the percipient has never known, or (3) the appearance is that of a person whom the percipient himself has never seen, and of whose aspect he is ignorant, and yet his description of it is sufficiently definite for identification. All the cases which have received the *imprimatur* of the S. P. R. satisfy one or more of these conditions and are therefore said to be objective, *i.e.* their causation is external to the percipient's mind. Another condition very frequently met with is the occurrence of the phenomenon shortly after death. In fact in a disproportionately large number of cases a regular time relation seems to exist, a circumstance which, according to the doctrine of probabilities, militates strongly against the argument of subjective hallucination.

It is obvious that the cases least susceptible of doubt are those in which the "percipient was unaware that the death which the phantasm seemed to indicate, had taken place." Besides these cases where a person is warned of the death of a distant friend by a single apparition, there are a few where the apparition is seen two or three times at intervals of hours, days or weeks. There are also very occasional cases of continuity where the apparition shows itself to an intimate on earth dozens of times through a whole course of years. Such is the extraordinary instance carefully recorded by M. Mamtchitch, a Russian, and checked by the S. P. R. It will be found early in Mr. Myers' seventh chapter. But the commonest instances of phantasms of the dead are single apparitions, whether they appear to one or more persons, indicating a continued knowledge of terrene affairs on the part of the departed one. This knowledge runs mainly in two directions, knowledge of some circumstance connected with the deceased person's own death, and knowledge of the impending or actual death of some friend of the deceased. In one case of the first group the percipient sees the picture of the death scene and the subsequent arrangement of the body, in another the phantasm of a man accused of suicide appears before his late master and denies his guilt, in a third the dead man shortly after death appears to his daughter to inform her that a supply of money would be found sewn up in his clothes, a fact that would otherwise have remained undiscovered. Turning to instances of the second group we find a spirit anticipating a friend's death—the phantasm announces it; another welcomes the friend already departed by appearing with marks of joy before a mutual friend still alive, and a third type, still more surprising, is that of the spirit appearing to give his son on earth a solemn warning in a pecuniary crisis of his life. Instances illustrating all these types are to be found duly certified in Mr. Myers' work; our space does not permit of their narration. A remarkable feature in this class of phenomena is the number of "compact" cases, where two friends agree that the first to die shall appear in the spirit to the survivor, a promise which is frequently fulfilled even after a space of many years. The *locus classicus* for this type is the narrative of Captain Colt, whose young brother, Lieut. Colt, killed in the Crimea, came to the Scottish home of the family to announce his decease of a shot wound in the right temple, an event which was shortly confirmed by the ordinary channels. Another very striking apparition—not a compact case—is that of a sister some time dead who appeared before a young man at his study table. The interesting point about this case is that the girl had a scratch on her face which she had not had when living. Her mother, when informed of the circumstance explained the scratch as having been accidentally made by herself when performing the last offices for the deceased. No one else was aware of the existence on the body. The mother overcome by the shock shortly died, so that this case may be regarded as the warning of her impending death. So far all the cases we have mentioned are of a personal nature, visitations to a person or persons among the friends or relatives of the deceased. In contradistinction to these are local apparitions where the spirit revisits accustomed haunts and as a rule lacks power to convey any definite message. While these cases being instances of what we term "haunting" are perhaps of more interest to the public than those in the first division, they are of less present use to the psychical researcher in his investigations, seeing that they mark a decline in definiteness. A favourite instance of a local apparition is to be found in the account given by Mr Tyre of the persistent appearance of a murdered Highland woman in Dumbartonshire cottage. (S.P.R. Proceedings, 1888.) She was to be seen lying on the top of the blankets with her clothes and boots on, her face turned to the wall, and a white mitch or cap on her head. Mr. Myers would appear to explain such cases, which are really the commonest type of "ghosts" by some persistent influence in the spot rather than the continued harking back of the departed spirit-personality to the scene of his death. They are perhaps to be considered in connection with such phenomena as feelings of horror and depression being constantly experienced in a room over which a baby's body was subsequently found.

Local apparitions may be divided into two classes, those in which the apparition haunts a certain spot but appears to those who knew him in the flesh, and those cases of haunting where the apparition is only seen by strangers. A good instance of the first or mixed type is the apparition of the discarnate Captain Towns in bodily shape in 1895 in the bedroom which had formerly been his. In so far as the phantasm was only seen once, it is [illegible] and perhaps rather of a personal than a local nature, but in so far as seven separate persons under circumstances not admitting of premeditation shared in the experience, the case is an exceedingly valuable one of the collective kind. Another is the appearance of a woman lately dead at the tomb of her husband which she had been accustomed to visit during life. She was seen by a gardener who knew her and "who did not know of her death." With regard to the second group of local cases where a spirit appears to strangers and haunts a certain spot in a purposeless way it is very difficult to provide adequate explanation. Further, it is difficult to give such cases satisfactory proof. Sometimes the haunting figure cannot be identified except in the imagination of those who accept local legends unsusceptible of proof, sometimes we fail to establish any connection between the haunting sights and sounds and the house wherein they occur. However, after all deductions due to fraud, accident or hallucination, there remains a sufficient substratum of fact to compel conviction of supernormal agency in haunting cases. Telepathy through living minds will not explain the facts, still less will this or any cognate explanation suffice when it is a question of explicit motor communications by automatic writing or speech, a [illegible] psychical phenomena which we regret our inability to deal with. In short it does seem necessary to conclude with Mr. Myers that human personality survives bodily death, and that "unless the entire evidence be disallowed in a wholesale manner, we shall be forced to admit the continued action of the departed as a main element in these apparitions." They do not supply much information about the spiritual world, it is true, but if they merely tend to confirm the fact of its existence, we should be grateful for their occurrence and, especially grateful to those brave searchers after knowledge who first inaugurated a systematic collection and investigation of such phenomena.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN CONVENTION.

SPHERES OF INFLUENCE DEFINED.

Important Understanding.

BRITAIN AND AFGHANISTAN.

PERSIA OFFICIALLY INFORMED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 19.

The Anglo-Russian Convention will be ratified on 23rd September and published on the 26th idem.

The St Petersburg newspaper *Retch* states that the Convention assigns to Russia the sphere of influence northward of a line drawn from the junction of the Afghan, Persian and Russian frontiers, to Kazrishivin on the Turko-Persian frontier; and to Great Britain the sphere of influence to the southward of a line drawn from the above junction to Bandar Abbas.

Neither Power is to hamper commercial enterprise, or the acquisition of railway or mining concessions, etc., in the other's sphere, and each is to have equal opportunites in the intervening zone.

Great Britain is guaranteed against Russian extension on the Persian Gulf.

The Convention defines the limits of the measures, which may be adopted in the event of the Persian banks, to which money is advanced, not fulfilling their obligations.

Russia recognizes Great Britain's predominance in Afghanistan, and will not send a Diplomatic Agent, but will deal with the Anglo-Indian Government as an intermediary, while Great Britain agrees not to use Afghanistan as a *place d'armes* against Russian possessions.

Only Buddhist subjects of Great Britain and Russia, desiring to see the Dalai Lama, will be allowed to enter Tibet.

An exception is made in the case of valleys temporarily occupied by Britain.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 20.

Reuter telegraphing from Teheran states that the Government has communicated to the Persian Parliament a memorandum explaining the Anglo-Russian Agreement which Britain and Russia have communicated to Persia, and contributing to allay popular suspicion of the intended division of Persia.

The British Consul General at Tabriz has proceeded to Urza in order to watch events. The Government was attacked by Parliament for its inactivity regarding the Turkish violation of the Frontier.

An organisation of Volunteers has been projected to expel the enemy.

THE RAILWAY CRISIS.

Continued Fall in Stocks.

OVER TEN MILLIONS LOST.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 19.

The railway slump continues, and some of the principal Stocks have fallen to the lowest price touched for years.

The total depreciation in values during the week has been over ten millions.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Mine-Laying to be Reconsidered.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 20.

The Third Committee of the Hague Conference has further discussed the project for regulating mine-laying, which has been returned to the Sub-Committee with orders to draft a new scheme.

CANADA AND ASIATICS.

Hindu Labour Opposed.

OFFICIAL VIEW.

WHITE LABOUR WANTED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 20.

Advices from Winnipeg state that the Dominion Trades and Labour Council has passed a resolution, opposing Hindu labour, and advocating a heavy poll-tax on Chinese.

Mr. Templeman, Dominion Minister of Inland Revenue, and the Labour leader, Mr. Smith, in speeches delivered at Vancouver, declared that Asiatic immigration must be regulated by negotiation with the Governments of Japan and India.

Mr. Smith urged workmen to join with the capitalists in bringing White labourers from Britain.

CHINESE IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Extraordinary Offer of "Slaves."

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 20.

Telegrams from Johannesburg state that Mr. Reyersbach, speaking before the Chamber of Mines, said that a number of Chinese labourers had offered their Managers £8,000 to be allowed to remain.

THE FRANCO CANADIAN TREATY.

Mutual Tariff Concessions

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 20.

The Franco-Canadian Treaty was signed in Paris yesterday. It provides for numerous mutual tariff concessions.

BUBONIC PLAGUE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 20.

Thirty-five cases of Bubonic plague have occurred in San Francisco

Hitherto twenty patients have died and there are now twenty suspected cases under observation.

THE TSAR'S YACHT.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 20.

The Tsar's yacht *Standart* has been refloated.

MR. HALDANE AT LIVERPOOL.

Need of Lay "General Staffs."

SUPREMACY OF BRAINS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 20.

Speaking at Liverpool, Mr. Haldane discussed the value of ideas and the supremacy of brains.

He said that he often wondered whether we should not eventually be compelled to organize a general staff for all the Government departments similar to that of the Army.

As illustrating the desirability of such an arrangement, he mentioned the ravages of plague in India, where a General Staff of Research provided the remedy of inoculation.

COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.

Five Killed: Many Seriously Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 20.

A serious catastrophe occurred here yesterday evening when a new two-storeyed building, belonging to Mr. A. Edwardes of the Madras Railway Company, situated in the Nungumbaukam District, collapsed. First the portico fell in, then the verandah, the outer wall and ceiling of the first storey, and afterwards the wall and ceiling of the second storey with iron girders and teakwood joices.

The height of the building was about 30 feet and there were 56 bricklayers and coolies working when the accident occurred. Five were killed and 20 severely injured, many so badly that no hope is entertained of their recovery.

A maistri, a bricklayer and a coolie woman are still missing. It is surmised that they are buried in the *debris*.

A company of the 88th Carnatic Infantry from Perambur assisted in the work of rescue.

INDIAN RAILWAY BOARD CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 20.

The Railway Board had its Annual Conference this week at Barnes Court with the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab presiding.

Mr. E. Ducane-Smith, Secretary to the Local Government in the Public Works Department was also present.

Owing to the financial restriction on the construction of new railway lines, it is not likely that much further extension can be expected in the Punjab at Government expense, but there are one or two projected feeder lines which appear suitable for private enterprise.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH RETURN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 20.

During the month of August the pilot vessel *Fraser* was at Sandheads, and 559 wireless messages containing nearly seven thousand words were transmitted on the Calcutta-Sandheads' circuit.

During the same period, 1,709 wireless messages, containing forty thousand words were transmitted on the Andamans circuit including Bassein, though both at the Sandheads and upon the Andamans circuit, atmospheric disturbances interfered with transmission.

ELECTRIC POWER FOR LAHORE.

Supply of Lights and Fans.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 20.

The representatives in the Punjab of the Hydro-Electric Power Syndicate in London, which is to supply Lahore with electricity, have been busy in making a topographical examination of what may be called the area of probable consumption in Lahore and in planning lines for the mains. The endeavour of the Syndicate will be to supply light at such rate that should not be greater per candle power produced than kerosine oil illumination, the calculation including that unknown factor, the pilfering of oil inevitable in every household.

The intention also is to drive fans at a cost that will oust the *punkah* coolie with his demand of from Rs. 8 to Rs 10 per month, besides having the advantage of never slumbering.

SIR G. ARBUTHNOT'S TRIAL.

Cross-Examination of Mr. Mengens Concluded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 20.

In the Arbuthnot case Mr. Narisimhachari, on behalf of the Crown, continued the cross-examination of Mr. Mengens, the Chartered Accountant, till the Court rose yesterday evening and again to-day till luncheon interval when cross-examination had not concluded.

LATER.

The cross examination of Mr. Mengens by Mr. Narisimhachari having concluded, Mr. Norton started his re-examination. This had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 20.

Reliefs.—The following changes are notified in the Royal Field Artillery reliefs :—

43rd Brigade—1st and 41st Batteries, to stand fast at Secunderabad instead of moving to Neemuch.

16th Battery to remain at Secunderabad instead of moving to Nasirabad.

46th Brigade.—The undermentioned batteries, instead of proceeding to Secunderabad to move as follows :—12th Battery, Kirkee, to Neemuch ; 25th Battery, Kampti, to Nasirabad ; 58th Battery, Ahmednagar to Neemuch.

HOMEWARD TRANSPORT.

Accommodation for Senior Officers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 20.

In a recent Army Despatch to the Home Government, the Government of India pointed out that it has sometimes been found impossible to utilise vacant accommodation in homeward transports for officers not entitled to passage owing to the exclusion of applicants senior in rank to the Officer Commanding the troops.

The Secretary of State for India now writes :—"I accordingly sanction your proposal that in any case in which the conditions laid down in my predecessor's Military Despatch would prevent the utilisation of vacant accommodation, a senior not entitled officer either of the the British or Indian Army may be appointed to the command of the troops without, however, any claim to extra leave on account of the duty performed on board ship."

This week's incoming mail steamer's report shows that the monsoon has withdrawn, at least temporarily, from the Eastern half of the Arabian Sea.

PROPOSED PASTEUR INSTITUTE FOR BURMA.

Fully Supported by All Classes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 20.

The Lieutenant-Governor, Burma, yesterday presided at a largely attended public meeting which was held for the purpose of founding a Pasteur Institute for Burma.

Colonel King, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in Burma, made a lengthy address in which he explained from a professional and technical point of view the great advantages to be derived from such an institution by a person who had been bitten by rabid dogs. The proposal was warmly supported by all classes.

Mr. S. Oppenheimer gave the munificent gift of Rs. 25,000 towards the proposed establishment and the amount of subscriptions promised at the meeting brought the total up to Rs. 70,000. About one lakh of rupees is required for the building and equipping of the institute, the recurring charges of which will amount to Rs. 17,000.

A Resolution proposed by Colonel King was unanimously adopted, that the meeting was of opinion that a Pasteur Institute should be established at Maymyo. This was supported by the representatives of every community and each made a brief speech in its favour.

A Committee was formed collecting funds and undertaking the preliminary measures for the establishment of a Pasteur Institute. It is hoped that in time the Institute would develop into a genuine research institute which would deal not only with the subject for which it was founded but with Bacteriological and other investigations and afford facilities for inoculation of animals.

The meeting was most successful from every point of view and the total amount of subscriptions promised practically secures success of the movement.

A EUROPEAN WOMAN CHARGED WITH BIGAMY.

Sentenced to Six Months.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPTEMBER 20.

Mrs. Arber, wife of E. P. Arber, who was committed to the Sessions Court by the City Magistrate, Karachi, for bigamy in having married a second time during the lifetime of her first husband, was convicted and sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment by Mr. Hayward, Additional Judicial Commissioner, who tried the case.

The accused confessed the second marriage with Tomkinson, but pleaded that she was under the impression that her husband, Arber, was dead.

The Judge held accused had neglected to make proper enquiries with regard to her husband's death.

BRUTAL CHILD-MURDER BY A HAJI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPTEMBER 20.

A brutal murder, committed in Baghdad lines here, has come to light, the victim being a boy of four years of age, who was enticed away by a Mahomedan from Las Beyla and murdered for the sake of a few ornaments which unfortunate child had on his person and which the murderer subsequently pawned. The child was missing since yesterday and the anxious parents communicated with the police and had it published by the beat of tom tom.

Two little girls said they last saw the child in the company of Khamisa Juma whom they recognised and the latter, on being confronted, admitted his guilt and pointed out where he had murdered the child and concealed the corpse.

The murderer has been arrested. It is stated that he was to go on a pilgrimage to Mecca yesterday.

RIDIDING ASSOCIATION FOR RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 20.

A Riding Association is to be started in Rangoon and the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma has consented to become its patron.

ENSUING MAHOMEDAN CONFERENCE AT KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPTEMBER 20.

In connection with the approaching Mahomedan Conference to be held at Karachi, there will also be an Art Exhibition of Women's Work.

CHARGES OF CHEATING AGAINST FULLER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPTEMBER 20.

The European named Fuller, who is under trial for obtaining drinks at the Sind Club by false pretences, is again charged with having, by similar means, induced Rev. Day to give him Rs. 60. Some previous convictions have also been traced against accused by the Finger Print Department.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 20.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain Birdwood is confirmed in the Political Department.

Mr. Carl Rosenkranz is appointed provisionally Consul for Germany at Rangoon.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Captain Cooke, 32nd Pioneers, officiates as Assistant Secretary in the Army Department.

Colonel Remington, C. B., is appointed Brigade Commander with temporary rank of Brigadier General.

Captains Frizelle, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, and O'Brien of the Political Department, are transferred to the supernumerary list.

Lieutenant-Colonel Boulders, Army Clothing, Madras, retires from service.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Viceroy is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon Rai Hira Lal Basu, Bengal, an Honorary Assistant Surgeon.

Lieutenant Hogg, 3rd Brahmans, is appointed to the Burma Military Police.

GAIETY THEATRE.

"All of-a-Sudden Peggy."

This pretty story was successfully staged by the Bandmann Comedy Company last night and evoked much hilarity and appreciation as Miss Florence Hamer played "Peggy" with lyhtsome merriment throughout; Mr. Sydney Pesse as the spider hunting peer was in one of his best parts; Miss Dorcas Corabie as an Irish widow was as funny as ever and Mr. Claude King as Jimmy Kappel played very spiritedly.

To-night the Company put on "Leah Kleschna" this being "positively the last night."

Sir John Hewett and party leave Simla for the United Provinces this morning.

The Viceroy received Rajah Narendra Chand of Nadaun and Sirdar Arjan Singh of Chahal yesterday morning.

CROP PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 20.

This week's crop telegrams indicate that the need of rain is becoming urgent over a wide region including a considerable portion of the United Provinces, the Punjab, Rajputana and Central India The prices of food grains continue to rise in the United Provinces and are moving upwards in the Punjab and Rajputana. They have reached warning rates in Gurgaon and Amritsar.

BOMBAY CROP REPORT.

The following telegram has been sent from the Government of Bombay to the Government of India on the 18th inst :—

There was slight rain during the week in parts of Gujarat, Konkan, Deccan, Karnatak, Kathiawar and Cutch. More rain is generally needed for standing kharif crops and rabi sowing. Inundation in Sind is not satisfactory and crops are suffering. Kharif sowing continues in parts of Karachi, Gujarat, Dharwar and Cutch. Transplantation is progressing in parts of Karachi, Ahmedabad, Kanara and Nasik. Standing crops are suffering for want of sufficient moisture in parts of Sind, Deccan and Karnatak, otherwise they are in good condition except for slight damage by rats in parts of Karachi and Hyderabad. Preparation of lands for rabi sowing is in progress in parts of Sukkur, Larkhana and the Deccan. Fodder-supply is generally adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Drinking water is sufficient. The supply of water for irrigation is sufficient, except in parts of Bijapur. The quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Karnatak is 22 to 33 per cent., in the Deccan, 3 to 25 per cent., in the Konkan, 12 to 31 per cent. less then normal in Gujarat 36 per cent. less than is normal to 18 pe cent. above and in Sind 29 per cent. less than normal to 16 per cent. above. During the week ending 7th instant 18 persons were relieved gratuitously in Belgaum.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 20.

The official rainfall summary for the past week shows that the Arabian Sea monsoon has been inactive throughout the week and as the trough of low pressure was close against the Himalayas, the Bay current was almost entirely confined to Burma and to Eastern Bengal and Assam. In these areas the rainfall has been fairly abundant. At the beginning of the week light rain occurred in parts of the Central Provinces in Hyderabad and on the north of the Madras Coast and on the 16th in the South West Deccan, Mysore and on the South of the East Coast in the Central portions of the country, the United Provinces and the East Punjab. Winds had a strong westerly compoenent and the air was much drier than usual. But at the close of the week the winds in the United Provinces had a tendency to weaken and the humidity had increased slightly tough; it was still much less than usual.

SIR WM. CRUICKSHANK.

Journeys to Edinburgh.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 20.

Sir William Cruickshank has accomplished a journey from Berridale, where the unfortunate motor-car accident occured, to Edinburgh. The doctors who have been called in to consult, on his case, are very well pleased with his condition, but have ordered him two weeks' entire rest.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT IN INDIA.

Increase of Staff and Dispensaries.

The sheme for strengthening the Subordinate Veterinary staffs and dispensaries in Madras Bombay, and Bengal, is now complete and the following estab lishment have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State and will be gradually worked up to :—

For Madras, three Deputy Superintendents, 15 Inspectors, 132 Veterinary Assistants and 82 Veterinary dispensaries.

For Bombay, 4 Deputy Superintendents, 24 Inspectors, 215 Veterinary Assistants and 215 Veterinary dispensaries.

For Bengal, 9 Deputy Superintendents, 30 Inspectors, 229 Veterinary Assistants and 102 Veterinary dispensaries.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN IN WESTERN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With a view to remove all possibility of misunderstanding with regard to the work of the S. P. C. W. I. as well as to secure the sympathy and even co-operation, as far as possible, of the benevolent public, it is very desirable that the purely humanitarian grounds on which our society is founded should be made known to the entire public. The objects and methods of the society are therefore published in English and the Vernaculars as follow :—

Objects.—(a) To prevent the public and private wrongs of children and the corruption of their morals.

(b) To take action for the enforcement of the laws for their protection and when desirable to have such laws amended.

(c) To provide and maintain an organisation for these objects.

(d) To do all other such lawful things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

(e) It shall also be one of the aims of the society by various means, such as lectures and distribution of literature, to disseminate right views in regard to the training and upbringing of children, and to create and direct public opinion in favour of the rational and humane treatment of children.

Membership.—Any lady or gentleman "paying a subscription of not less than Rs. 5 per annum" shall be admitted as a member of the society on being duly proposed and seconded respectively by two members of the society and elected thereto at a meeting of the Managing Committee.

Methods—1st. That with respect to the educative work referred to in the object (c) of our association, ladies and gentlemen of the Hindu, Moslem, Christian and Parsee communities shall, whenever necessary, be employed to address persons of their respective faiths as far as possible. The lecturers shall not preach their religion to audiences of a different faith.

2nd. As far as the preventive and remedial work mentioned in objects (a) and (b) is concerned, no minor child shall be handed over to, or left to be brought up by, any persons or orphanages or asylums of a faith different from that of the said minor child.

3rd. Where prosecutions or defences are undertaken by the society on behalf of any minor child, the child shall not live with any agent of the society of a faith different from that of the child. The orphanages at Pandharpur, Dhulia, Ahmedabad and the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage have consented, among others, to take charge of any minors who may be in the hands of the society.

4th. All officials of the society are strictly forbidden from preaching their religion, if different from that of the minors, to the said minors.

The very fact that the following gentlemen are vice-presidents of the society ought to gain us the confidence of the public :—

(1) The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.
(2) The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh.
(3) Dr. Mackichan.
(4) Sir Bhalchandra Krishna.

A copy of the rules and regulations of the society, either in English, Marathi or Gujarati may be had by any one sending to any of the secretaries a half anna stamp for postage.

H. R. H. WILKINSON,
Principal, Scottish High Schools, Bombay.
V. B. SHINDE,
Ram Mohan Ashram, Girgaum.
B. N. BHAJEKAR,
Angre's Wadi, Girgaum.

LAST night the Bandmann Comedy Company gave an excellent performance of the comedy "All-of-a-Sudden Peggy" which was so successful at the Criterion Theatre. To-night, the last night of the season, will be played "Leah Kleschna."

His Excellency visits the Simla Dog Show this afternoon and goes on to Mashobra afterwards. The Countess of Minto proceeds to Mashobra after Church to-morrow.

THE POONA SEASON.

Cricket and Polo.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 19.

THE last week has been one of great interest and gaiety, and we are at the very height of the season. Poona is much fuller than it has been at all so far this year and we have been having brilliant weather. The Presidency match last week was a sorry affair, and Greig was the only one who realised anticipations. The Presidency started badly losing two good bats for 29 runs, but then Powell and Ross played very good cricket, and with Greig well set it looked as if a big score was going to be put together when 160 was on the board for 4 wickets down. However one of those sudden changes of fortune, which are the great charm of the game, took place, and the Presidency innings soon came to an inglorious end. Warden bowled Hinde at 162, and with one run added by Greig, Mistry bowled Field off his legs and yorked Tillard with consecutive balls. Seven wickets for 163. Turner saved the hat trick, but in Warden's next over, hit out at a slightly over pitched ball and the bowler brought off a beautiful catch that no one else could have got within reach of. Middlemass was the fourth batsman in succession who failed to score, being clean bowled by a good ball from Mistry, and 9 wickets were down for 165, the last five having only added 3 runs, all from Greig's bat. The last man in was Priestley who showed no sign of nerves and played a most useful innings. Unfortunately he could not stay quite long enough for the 200 to go up or for Greig to complete his century.

The collapse that occured on ths fall of the fifth wicket is quite unaccountable. They were all good bats accustomed to play good bowling, and Greig, Powell and Ross had shown that Warden and Mistry were not by any means unplayable. It may have been rather hard to get a sight of the ball on first going in, as the colour had worn off on the hard ground, leaving it a dirty white, which did not show up too well against the white screen and unpires' coats. Mistry and Warden, the former of whom bowled unchanged through the innings, divided the wickets, the former taking 7 for 100 runs and Warden 3 for 38. Warden appeared rather the more difficult to play, and the wicket, though otherwise good, had one spot on it which he sometimes found, causing the balls to, get up a bit.

Chothia and Jimi Mody started the Parsee innings to the bowling of Turner and Faviell, neither of whom seemed able to get a length, and runs came fast to start with. Bowling changes were tried and Hinde who went on instead of Turner effected a separation in his first over by bowling Chothia. The next three wickets fell fairly quickly, and at the close of play for the day the score stood at 86 for four wickets, Meherhomji and Mulla, the not-outs, having put on 20 runs, leaving the two sides in an equal position.

When play was resumed on Friday morning, Hinde bowled Meherhomji in his first over and with 5 wickets down for 86 runs, the Parsees were not expected to reach the Presidency total, as the rest of their batting was not thought to be strong. However, the Presidency success came to an end, and Mulla and Raja put on 155 runs for the sixth wicket and completely altered the state of the game. Mulla played a fine innings and hit very freely, doing the bulk of the scoring, while he was at the wickets, and his large score of 151 was quite unexpected from him. So far as could be seen, he did not give a chance though there was one very confident appeal against him for l.b.w, which was answered in his favour. Raja played a most useful innings of 43 for the Parsees though he was badly missed when about 20, but he was rather over shadowed by Mulla's fine hitting display.

By this time the Presidency bowling was considerably tired and Mistry and Pavri added 74 for the ninth wicket, in spite of frequent bowling changes, but they were both aided by a good deal of luck as the ball many times went into the air, the catches not quite coming to hand, and they both looked as if they might get out at any time. The innings eventually closed for 389, Pavri and Mistry being out to well-judged catches by Tillard and Powell off Grieg's bowling, leaving the Parsees 197 runs on.

The Presidency bowling was none too good. Turner, who was expected to get wickets, failed altogether, and could not find his length at anytime throughout the innings. Hinde was undoubtedly the best bowler, and took 4 wickets for 85 runs and always looked difficult to play. It appeared to the onlookers rather a pity that he should have been taken off when the score was about 300 for 7 wickets, as he seemed to be giving the batsmen considerable more trouble than any one else and might have finished off the innings quickly. Of the eight bowlers tried Greig took 4 wickets for 90 runs, the others failing and the other two batsmen were run out. Middlemass, who was played for his bowling, might perhaps have had more of a chance as he only bowled seven overs. The Presidency fielding was uniformly good throughout and two men were run out, and several more might have been if some good returns to the wickets had been taken clear.

With an hour and three quarters before stumps were drawn, the Presidency went in again in the same order and began better than the first time. Greig and Faviell put on 48 for the first wicket (of which 13 were extras) before Faviell left for 14. Wacha who had relieved Mistry, then bowled the next two, Rutter before he could score, and Powell when had made a single, and the Presidency were then in a bad way. Ross who came next, shaped well and looked like playing out time with Greig, who was well set, but with his score at 17 he had a go at Warden's dangerous ball, which was not quite up enough to hit and returned it some height over the bowler's head. It looked a safe shot, but Warden's reach is prodigious, and he has a large hand which he just managed to get to the ball with a jump off the ground. It was a very fine catch and fully merited the applause which it elicited from all sections of the spectators.

Hinde played across a straight ball from Mistry who had relieved Wacha, and Field who followed him seemed very uncomfortable till he was well caught by Warden, having made the unenviable pair. Greig then appealed successfully against the light which had been none too good for some time, and stumps were drawn at ten minutes to six, the Presidency score being 99 for six wickets, Greig not out 50. It is a pity that Greig did not appeal against the light a few minutes earlier as Field obviously could not see the ball, and his wicket might have been saved. As it was, being 98 runs behind and with only four wickets in hand, a win was out of the question for the Presidency, and a draw a remote possibility, even though Greig was still not out.

The fate of the game was soon settled on Saturday morning, as Greig only added one to his overnight score, and Tillard only made a couple. Turner and Middlemass put on 60 runs for the eighth wicket, the former playing particularly well for his 41, and showing himself to be a really good bat. Priestley only made two and the innings closed for 174 leaving the Parsees winners by an innings and 24 runs. The defeat though not so heavy, was like that experienced at Poona two years ago, when the Presidency, as this year, suffered from want of good bowlers, and Greig was the only bat to do himself justice. It is difficult to speak too highly of Greig's two innings. They were not perhaps quite in his most brilliant form, but they were very fine cricket. He got his runs chiefly from well placed strokes through the slips and on the on side, and made some fine off drives from over pitched balls. He seemed to have some difficulty occasionally in getting the ball away, and I don't think he was placing the ball quite so accurately as I have seen him do; but one is accustomed to expect so much from Greig that one always expects him to do wonders. The real cause of the Presidency defeat was not the break down of the batting, but the want of a really good bowler like Deas. Turner who can bowl well, could out get a length and of the others Hinde and Grieg alone were up to Presi- dency form.

As was expected, the Jodhpur team won the Open Polo Tournament, but not so easily as many people thought, both the 13th Hussars and Poona Horse giving them a good game. The first semi-final was played last Thursday when the Poona Horse beat the 26th Light Cavalry by 5 goals to love. The game was a disappointing one to watch, as it was scrambly all through, and neither side showed us such good pole as we expected, but it was a much more even one than is indicated by the score and the Poona Horse, although comfortable winners, had little the best of the play. In spite of the Presidency cricket match in progress at the same time, there was a large gathering of spectators, to whom Major Rowlandson and the Officers of the Mounted Infantry School were "At Home." As I have said the game was a very even one and the superiority of the Poona Horse lay in their ability to shoot straight, while the 26th Cavalry could no hit the ball between the flags, though they had plenty of chances, particularly in the way of free hits. There were many of these and the Umpires' whistles seemed to be going almost continuously at times, and it must have been a fool game, though one could not see what happened from the pavilion. The goals for the Poona Horse were scored by Hamir Singh (two) and one each by the others. Newnham, who played a very nice and quiet game, was the best and was always on the spot and hit well, while the others were erratic at times. For the 26th Cavalry, Moir and Griffith played well and did the lion's share of the work, but received little support from their one and two, who were not seen to much advantage.

Teams: Poona Horse—B. H. Alderson, Jamadar Hamir Singh, Captain J. H. N. Davie and Major W. F. Newnham (back).

26th P. W. O. Light Cavalry—Captain M. H. Henderson, Jamadar Hukm Singh, R. E. Griffith and J. S. S. Moir (back).

Umpires—Major Rowlandson and H. A. Tomkinson.

The other semi-final between Jodhpur and the 13th Hussars was the best match of the tournament and showed us some really fair pole. There was again a very large number of people to watch the play, and the Officers of the 26th Cavalry were "At Home" in the pavilion. The game was a fast one, but the Hussars were at a disadvantage through their ponies not being as handy as those of the Jodhpur team. Jodhpur started with a goal early in the first chukker, but after this the Hussars played very well, and Jodhpur had only slightly the better of a lot of hard galloping in the first three chukkers, during which time no more goals were scored.

After half time Dhokal Singh gave a splendid exhibition of polo at No. 2 and was at his best, which is saying a good deal, and Jodhpur had much the best of the rest of the game. Dhokal Singh's hitting was extremely accurate and he scored two goals in the fourth chukker, and in the fifth he made two openings for the Maharaja by some pretty passing, from which the latter scored. In the last chukker Jodhpur again had things all their own way and scored three more goals, bringing their total score to 8—0. Although the game was one-sided in the second half it was good to watch all through and was the best in the tournament.

For Jodhpur, Dhokal Singh, who is as good a No. 2 as there is in India on his day, and the Maharaja played very well, and for the 13th Hussars Dangar was very good and hit hard and clear at back. Bayley played a very good game at No. 2.

Teams: Jodpur—Fatha Singh, Thakur Dhokal Singh, Thakur Gumar Singh, and H. H. the Maharaja (back).

13th Hussars—Capt. T. H. S. Marchant, Capt. F. G. Bayley, Col. E. A. Wiggin and C. C. Dangar (back).

Unpires—Col. Westlake and Major Leslie.

The final was played on Monday before an even larger crowd of onlookers than before. The pavilion, where the Connaught Rangers were "At Home," was more than full, and the sides of the ground were lined with natives many deep. The game which was hotly contested was not quite such a good exhibition of polo as that on Friday last, and neither team seemed to be quite at their best. Jodhpur had a bit the best of matters throughout, and eventually won by 3 goals to 1, but they were not hitting so well as in their previous matches. The first chukker opened with a rather sensational goal for the Poona Horse. From the throw-in Hamir Singh took the ball down into the right hand corner of the ground, when Jodhpur seemed to think he could not do much harm and let him alone. However, he achieved the well-nigh impossible and shot a brilliant goal from a very acute angle. This put Jodhpur on their mettle and after one unsuccessful attack Guman Singh equalised. The pressure was kept up and the same player scored again in the second chukker. Jodhpur attacked continuously after this, though there was no score in the third chukker through bad shooting. In the fourth chukker play was more even and Davie made a good run with no result, which was followed by a goal from Dhokal Singh, and the Poona Horse again broke away unsuccessfully. After this Hamir Singh very nearly scored for the Poona Horse in the beginning of the fifth chukker; and the Cavalry team pressed till the Maharaja took the ball down to the other end, where a goal was shot which was disallowed for off-side. The sixth chukker was very fast, and after a lot of galloping up and down the ground no score had been made when the game came to an end, leaving Jodhpur winners by 3 goals to 1.

The Maharaja and Dhokal Singh were again the best for Jodhpur, and for the Poona Horse Newnham was very steady at back and Davie and Hamir Singh played well though the former's hitting was not so accurate as it might have been.

Teams :—Jodhpur—Fatha Singh, Thakur Dhokal Singh, Thakur Guman Singh and H. H. the Maharaja (back).

Poona Horse—B. H. Alderson, Jamadar Hamir Singh, Capt. J. H. M. Davie and Major W. F. Newnham (back).

Umpires—Col. Westlake and Major Leslie.

After the match General Richardson made a short speech congratulating Jodhpur on their victory, and the Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. S. S. Moir, on the success of the tournament, and then asked Sir Pertab Singh, Maharaja of Idar, who gave the Challenge Cup for the open tournament, to present it to the winners. By the wish of the Maharaja this was done by Mrs. Richardson.

The results of the tournament throughout are as follows :—

Free Lances ..... Jodhpur	Jodhpur 8—0	Jodhpur 8—0	Jodhpur 3—1
13th Hussars ..... Wanderers	13th Hussars 6—4		
Bye, 26th Light Cavalry	Poona Horse 5—0		
Bye, 34th Poona Horse			

The Motor Car Trials for the Aga Khan Challenge Cup, which had been postponed from August 23rd, were held on Monday, and the course as before was from Poona to Satara and back. From whatever cause, it was not a great success this year, only ten cars starting, and the competition does not seem to be popular with local owners of cars.

The Challenge Cup was won by Mr. Dangar, the Sachin hill-climbing trophy by Captain Wood, and the Ladies' Prize by Mrs. H. O. Quin, who was the only lady driver in the trials. Quite a little storm in a tea-cup was caused by the local paper describing Mr. Stewart's car, which picked up some passengers from a car that had broken down, as a "Salvage car," and both Mr. Stewart and the Secretary of the competition have been writing to deny that the former had any connection with the Trials.

There was some excellent racing at the Third Day of the Poona Races last Saturday. There were two dead-heats, the first between Bay Middleton, who was just caught on the post by Diler Jung in the Wanouri Plate, and the other between Tachreet and Makbool. In the run-off there was another great race. Diler Jung led into the straight, and was caught by Bay Middleton opposite the lawn and led by a neck. Then Diler Jung came again and just managed to get first past the post by a short head. For the other race Makbool pulled up lame and was scratched for the run off. It was a bad day for backers, all the favourites going down, except Tachreet, and a good price might have been obtained about the winners. Boabdil, who won the Aga Khan's Cup, pulled up dead lame, having damaged his leg again, and will not run again this season.

The Annual Ball at the Club of Western India last Monday was a great success and was attended by a large number of members and their guests. The rooms were very prettily decorated with ferns and flowers and the floor was all that could be desired, though there was hardly enough room for comfortable dancing until after supper, so great was the crowd. The Club grounds were prettily lighted up for sitting out, with Chinese lanterns, and the Billiard and Card-rooms were devoted to the supper which mostly came from England, from Benoist and Buzzard. This, I am afraid, is the last big Ball of the season, there being no Regimental ones this year, and it reflected great credit on Major Morris the Club Secretary, who organised it all.

KENNEDY SEA FACE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I would add my protest to that by "J. S." by as to the insanitary condition of the grounds near the Wodehouse Bridge. This lung of the neighbourhood is not as pleasant as it used to be owing to the whiffs from the "gaum" side suggestive of typhoid. It is a shame that the very few spots there are about this part of the city should be fouled in this way. There can be no doubt that the rocks are used as latrines.—Yours, etc.,

J. N. HAWKINS.

September, 20.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

Indian Government's News Supply.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 6.

THAT section of the Liberal party, not a very large but certainly a noisy one which objects to the Anglo-Russian agreement, not because of its supposed contents but because they think that the Government of a virtuous country like ours ought not to make any bargains with a wicked Government like that of the Tsar are very angry that the signing of the documents did not take place until after the prorogation, and with characteristic charitableness insinuate that this formality was purposely delayed to prevent criticism in Parliament. A similar complaint has been made in Russia and has been effectively answered by the St Petersburg correspondent of the *Times*. Two journals, the *Bourse Gazette* and the *Russ*, he tells us, devote considerable space to remarks on the absence of reference to the treaty in the King's Speech, and deduce from that fact an alleged plan to defer signature till after the prorogation of Parliament. The correspondent proceeds :—Russian contemporaries may, of course, be excused for being unfamiliar with the fact that treaties are not mentioned in a Speech from the Throne until they are signed. It may also be pointed out that it would have been far more easy and convenient to reply to presumable criticism while the House was sitting, if the necessary delay involved by the ratifications could have been allowed for before Parliament rose. M. Isvolsky, however, was unable simultaneously to conclude the negotiations with Japan and England, and it was only after the signature of the Japanese treaties that the Anglo-Russian negotiations, which properly speaking began only last spring, could be brought to a conclusion. Mr. Lynch and Colonel Yate who approach the question from a point of view different from the ultra-sentimentalist politicians referred to above, express alarm lest our interests in Southern Persia may have been sacrificed and deplore the fact that Sir Edward Grey did not adopt the suggestion made by the hon. member for Ripon weeks ago, *viz.*, the employment of a committee of experts to advise the Foreign Office during the progress of the negotiations. Colonel Yate and his friends are afraid that the Indian view has been ignored, but this is to pay a very poor compliment to Mr. Morley and his advisers. I have the greatest respect for the opinions of Colonel Yate and those on whose behalf he speaks, but they are not, I believe, the only Persian experts, and until the contrary is proved it would be wise not to assume that Sir Edward Grey has been guilty of the stupidity of which he is indirectly accused. It is quite novel to find Prof. Vambery, the prince of Russophobes writing in praise of the action of His Majesty's Government in coming to an understanding with its old rival in the East and almost blessing the Agreement

hour's day for miners, old age pensions, the House of Lords, land nationalization, Poor Laws amendment, and old age pensions. A demand, however, for the legal restriction of systematic overtime, which has been advanced, would be rather dangerous. It is certainly due to that very widely spread ignorance of the intermittent character of the operation of the laws of nature. The prime factor, that of harvests the whole world over, knows nothing of a condition of equilibrium. Alternations of excess and scarcity occur in all agricultural operations, and therefore, in the operation of manufacturing food-stuffs for exchange against such products, the demand must invariably be intermittent and periods must occur of slackness and lack of employment, followed by periods of keen activity and overtime as a regular feature. Also the trade unionist does not yet realise that overtime is by no means relished by employers. Their concession to a temporary pressing demand means that higher wages are paid, while the general standard of the work done is not so good, and, while the turn over is greater, the profits do not increase correspondingly. The worker profits most out of over-time employment, and the extra receipts should go to provide pleasure or luxury or provision for slacker times. One incident shows how completely the Congress has gone over to the party of which Mr. Keir Hardie is leader. In future no candidate for the Secretaryship is to be considered eligible unless he is prepared to sign the constitutions of the Labour party in the event of his standing for Parliament. The rule is not to apply to the present Secretary, Mr. Steadman, M.P., who belongs to the Lib-Lab group but is not antagonistic to the other section. Indeed, as he told the Congress yesterday, he is just as keen and enthusiastic a supporter of the Labour party in the House of Commons as any man belonging to that party. If I were asked to sum up in two or three words the result of the Bath Congress as far as it has gone, I should say that it means an increase in the gap dividing the Labourites—using this term in its widest sense—and the Liberals and that it may be expected to give an impetus to the demand for a stronger Labour party independant of existing political organisations.

MILITARY AIRSHIPS.

Last Saturday morning's hoardings contained in larger letters than are usual the Daily Mail's announcement of an "Air Ship for the British Army," "Well-kept Secret." That journal, on the authority of a contribution three-quarters of a column in length, from "a military correspondent" at Aldershot, announced the fact to the world. The second line of the announcement that the secret was "well kept" perhaps explains the little real news given, save the forecast that in a fortnight's time it would, unless the unforeseen occurred, be seen floating over Aldershot camp. "The new airship will probably be found to approximate to the type of the French La Patrie. A sausage shaped balloon made of the best material, and heavily lacquered, carries a light framework of steel and bamboo. . . . Both planes and fan propellers are used in the direction and propulsion of the airship. . . . Petrol will be the motive power in the engines. . . . Unfortunately there has been some trouble with these. . . . The difficulties are, I am informed, now surmounted. . . ." Even including remarks on engine troubles, this story bears the hall mark of probability. Any engineer would, in the light of present knowledge, describe a possible air-ship as possessing these points. Remembrance of the troubles of aeronauts such as Santos Dumont in regard to petrol engines would suggest difficulties under this head as bound to arise sooner or later. Subsequent information suggests that the new balloon will have a carrying capacity of eleven men, but the need for a working crew of three, so that the balance in weight could be given to explosives. As has been said, the story is probably true. Given the very visible fact of the construction at Aldershot of a special building such as those which house the war balloons of Continental Powers, remembering also Mr. Haldane's keeness and wide range of information, it is not difficult to imagine that something of the kind would be done sooner or later. Fortunately it seems to be sooner. As to constructional details anything said on this head can only be intelligent surmise. Of the "lighter than air" type, any airship dependent upon a balloon for lifting must be far from the ideal of the engineer. Deadly though its practical use may be at times, those times are absolutely dependent on atmospheric conditions. No one can really talk of "the conquest of the air" being effected until some airship can keep aloft for a week at a time and, doing what Santos Dumont and Zeppelin cannot even attempt, force its way at 10 miles an hour into the teeth of a 30 mile gale, or travel on a straight course at right angles to a 15 mile an hour breeze.

RAILWAY POLICY.

Although the recently published memorandum of the Indian Railway Board makes no allocation of funds for new line construction, the spendin of 568 lakhs of rupees in meeting the notorious shortage of rolling stock, has given rise to feelings of pleasure among British manufacturers. Also there must be for the mercantile community considerable relief that the vexations and delays due to a lack of vehicles will be alleviated. The question of waggon shortage is a serious one in many countries. Movements of ore and fuel in the United Kingdom are frequently hampered on this account, while in the United States matters every now and then bring sections of industries to a practical standstill. In agricultural countries the time of harvest is a period of recurring stress. Harvests are quickly garnered and then every farmer wants his produce conveyed to the consumer without delay. In the best ordered railway systems the proportion of the paying load which would be carried is only about 50 per cent. of the possible load which would be carried if the goods waggons were fully loaded on each journey. As a result, therefore, all railways have now realized the paramount importance of making large capital expenditure on sidings, loading and unloading facilities, in order that the increased rolling stock may be worked efficiently, so that its idle *i. e.* non-earning time at terminal stations may be reduced to a minimum. This problem and this outlay confronts all systems, and certain of the Argentine railways have done as much to meet grain traffic arriving at their ports, as have the railways in South Wales arranged for dealing with coal. Expenditure in freight-vehicles and in methods of handling freight can only lead to increased revenue. But the heavy expenditures which have been the rule in providing faster trains, more sumptuous fittings, and a thousand and one little conveniences and luxuries, are undoubtedly unremunerative. Public demand makes these necessary—we have had during the past few months a persistent demand for third class sleeping cars in England. The lot of the railway administrator is no where an easy one—yet he is probably (after the tax-gatherer) the most maligned person in civilization.

THE INDIA OFFICE STORES DEPARTMENT.

From rolling stock to the India Office Stores Department is only a step, and many at commercial centres like Bombay and Calcutta will be interested in what is said on behalf of that much criticised department, in Tuesday's issue of the *Times*. The article is not merely a defence of the Stores Department but it puts in a word for the Home manufacturer, the occasion being the pending inquiry as to the steps that should be taken to help indigenous interests by increased Government purchases in India. To the complaint about the long delay in the completion of the inquiry in question, the writer replies that the business would have been expedited had the Committee included one or more members conversant with the work of the Stores Department and with the point of view of the British manufacturers, but the critics, I suppose did not appoint the Committee. The Home manufacturer, it is admitted, cannot expect to receive a preference, but at the same time he should not be placed at a disadvantage by protection being afforded to the local manufacturer and the local commission agents. Moreover, unless care be taken, "changes intended to develop Indian resources may work out chiefly to the advantage of the Continental rival of the home and indeed Indian manufacturer." Even in existing circumstances, we are told, local purchase has resulted in Government receiving goods of non-English make inferior in quality to those which could have been supplied by the Stores Department at the same or a slightly enhanced price. Only people unacquainted with the facts can imagine that the India office is opposed either in principle or practice to the objects aimed at by Lord Minto's Government in appointing the Committee above referred to. "There are on record," we are informed, "examples of the Stores Department's evincing a much more practical interest in Indian development than has been shown by officers on the spot. For instance, protests have been entered more than once against thoughtless neglect of a nascent Indian industry, in forwarding here indents for linseed and other oils, even from Bengal, although mills for crushing the locally grown seeds and extracting the oil exist in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. And with these facts staring them in the face the India Office is accused of only wishing to handle as many millions as possible and of carrying out structural and other changes at the establishment in Lambeth merely as a kind of hostage for the maintenance of the existing system," the truth being that these improvements which are to cost about £20,000 were contemplated long ago and have only been postponed because the money for the purpose was not available. "It may be hoped," says the writer in the *Times*, "that the changes to be introduced will tend to improve one feature of the existing system which, in practical working, has impaired its efficiency, and which has contributed to give the Stores Department the proverbial "bad name" in India, though the blame has been attributable nearer home. Frequently there are protracted delays in transmitting indents from India, even when these have been described in the originating department as 'urgent.' In some cases the date by which stores have been required in India has long since passed when the intimation has reached Whitehall. It is no uncommon thing for demands to be received for goods to be sent within a period which would not allow for their reaching India by the due date could they be bought ready made, were inspection unnecessary, and were packing and preparation for shipment a needless superfluity. Presumably the very urgent orders are transmitted immediately—but even in this matter much time and money could be saved by more businesslike methods. By the use of official codes detailed orders could be sent by cable for a few shillings, and the authorities here would have three weeks to the good. Very urgent orders often involve the payment of special rates to the firm or firms having a monopoly, or at least great advantage over other firms in rapid execution. By the use of cablegrams many thousands of pounds could be saved—and sometimes, as in famine or plague indents, the more expeditious method might mean a considerable saving of human life." Certainly, if all this is true it is time that methods of a more businesslike character were adopted, and these naive confessions may be commended to the notice of the Indian Chambers of Commerce.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

I am glad to learn that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji has completely rallied from the very grave symptoms which supervened on his general condition of declining strength about six weeks ago. He has been under the treatment all the while, without a day's absence, of Dr. Treasury-vala, who indeed has been during the whole of this time in residence with Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. Dr Habershon, Dr. Ormerod, and Dr. A. Gordon Wilson, have also seen Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji in consultation with Dr. Treasury-vala, whose treatment of his distinguished patient they have all confirmed, and they have also approved of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji returning to India, which he will do, so far as present arrangements hold good, on the 27th instant. Sir George Birdwood has twice seen Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji during his illness, and on the last occasion, which was on Saturday, found him as he wrote and informed me:—"As intellectually alert, and lively as ever, and affectionately reminiscent of our old days in Bombay; and as enthusiastic as ever, even to the familiar fanaticism on some points, in the cause of India; and showing signs of frailty only in a slight emaciation of his figure,—of which merely physical debility there was no trace in his exquisitely chiselled, bright and keen-eyed truly Grecian head, full-faced and "in profile." Sir William Wedderburn with the assistance of Mr. Frank Birdwood is settling all Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's affairs in this country, for now he is returning to India, he is resolved that it must be for good and ever. I can only wish him a safe and pleasant voyage, and a happy and cheering meeting with all his friends and political followers in Bombay; and trust that he may yet be spared for many years of pleasant and comfortable life among them. It is only consistent with the tenour of his long and laborious life of public service that he should spend his last declining years in India.

DEATH OF MR. JOSEPH IWI.

His many friends in Bombay, Calcutta, and the Native States will be sorry to hear of the death of Mr. Joseph Iwi, diamond merchant, and Official Jeweller to H. H. the Nawab of Rampur. Ever since his return from India last year Mr. Iwi has been in failing health, and he recently underwent an operation for dropsy. The operation was successful but he had not sufficient strength to rally, and passed away peacefully on Wednesday morning. The son of a poor but distinguished Polish Rabbi, Mr. Iwi had to make his own way in the world. He left Russia for Paris and Antwerp where he acquired considerable skill as a pearl and diamond specialist. He subsequently travelled in the East and married one of the daughters of Mr. Lawrence, optician and jeweller of Bombay. Mr. Iwi leaves a widow and daughter and two sons, the eldest of whom has entered Wadham College, Oxford. Mr. Iwi was well-known for his cheery disposition and kindly deeds of unostentatious charity. His was always a ready hand of help, and the poor never appealed to him in vain. He will be much missed by his many friends

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE FROM ETON.

We are suffering from an epidemic of burglary, and even the famous Eton swishing block has been surreptitiously abstracted from the headmaster's room. In reporting this alarming occurrence a daily paper observes:—"It dates back to 1770 and has many historic names cut on it." As no doubt some of the readers of the *Bombay Gazette* can testify from painful experience, it is not only historic names that have been "cut" on the missing implement—using that word in the wide dictionary sense as denoting "whatever may be used to supply a want," in this case the want or desire being of course that of the swisher, not the swishee. We are reminded that this is not the first time that such a robbery has been perpetrated at the place where the poet (evidently a good boy) passed his careless childhood, "a stranger yet to pain." "In 1836 the day after a boat race against Westminster, three old Etonians stole one. In 1863, Lewis, a Colleger, stole the old Lower School block. This was returned to the headmaster in 1891. About 1877, an Oppidan stole the block that replaced it. It was sawn to pieces which were nailed under the table in his room, and were not discovered till he had time to remove them. They were afterwards joined and taken to London." The disappearance of so important a part of the educational appointments of Eton recalls a remark made at a luncheon party in London a year ago. The conversation turned on the abolition of flogging in the Services and the objection of poorer people to having their children corporally punished in the public elementary schools. "It has come to this," said a distinguished and pessimistic Admiral present, "that only boys belonging to the Aristocracy are flogged now-a-days." "And they deserve it most," was the caustic comment of a Radical peer. Of course all Etonians are not alike, but some people who were educated at that much-praised, perhaps over-praised, seminary would probably be less insupportable than they are now, if they had received a little more swishing in their youth.

OLLA PODRIDA.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught has consented to become an Honorary Member of the British Esperanto Association.

By the way, the Esperantists are very proud of having captured Dr. John E. B. Mayor, the distinguished Professor of Latin at the University of Cambridge. The Esperanto words he read at the recent Congress have been reprinted with a note in which while re-affirming his protest against making the new language a substitute for the literary use of Italian, German, French &c., he recognises the value "especially to English folk" of Esperanto with its simplicity, uniformity and richness of vowel sounds as a first step to other languages. "To drop the ugly parasitic *y* before *u*, to pronounce *s* always in one way (never as *z*), to escape from the poverty of our English vowels will," he observes, "be a help to the mastery of all classical languages, ancient and modern." He adds that, at five, children should learn Esperanto and then pass to French, Latin, German, Greek, in this order. I know a lady who has rechristened Dr. Zamenhof's linguistic system Desperanto, because, as she says, it has come to the aid of those who despair of being able to speak any other language than their own; in other words, Esperanto is a mere *pis aller*. Dr. John Pollen would hardly approve of the "language of hope" being spoken of so slightingly.

Sir Frederic Lely is to lecture at the Passmore Edwards Settlement, Tavistock Street, Bloomsbury, on the 19th of October, on his famine experiences in Gujerat, with Sir George Birdwood presiding on the occasion.

An inquest is not usually so amusing as a theatre or a Court of law when the latter is presided over by a facetious Judge, but there was merriment in the Coroner's Court at Battersea yesterday. A witness was asked how many children his wife had had. He replied: "Ah! well, let me see (Counting on his fingers): Seven; no eight I believe." *A propos* only yesterday a young married friend of mine asked me if I would like to see a photograph of his infant daughter. As in duty bound I admired and I specially praised the child's eyes. "Yes" said the proud father, "they are very fine, just like her mother's." "What colour?" I asked. He suddenly became embarrassed and after a pause said, "I am ashamed to make the confession, but really I do not know!" I left him looking very uncomfortable. Some people are exceedingly unobservant.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS AT SECUNDERABAD.

Successful production of "Maritana."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, SEPTEMBER 17.

Captain Eddowes' grand burlesque "Maritana" was received last night at the Laik-ud-Dowlah Theatre as a triumph, and the author succeeded in gratifying the pronounced taste for burlesque, always apparent in garrison towns, to a nicety. It proved to be infinitely better than what most people expected to see, in view of the difficult material that Captain Eddowes had to draw from, as he decided that the performance would be put on by the Manchester Regiment and he accomplished this, with the exception of four performers out of about fifty. The performance on the whole showed a marked advance on anything seen here before; any one whose desires were limited to a hearty laugh could not have found a better chance for his gratification, and the burlesque also served as a vehicle for some really good acting. It was magnificently mounted, and although full of the most improbable and extravagant situations, it is smartly written and awakens copious laughter. What is lacking in story is made up in very amusing studies of eccentric character and a series of striking situations are reached one after the other. It is not perhaps profoundly witty, but there is not too much talk and there is plenty of dancing and singing. From beginning to end it was played with admirable spirit and briskness to the loudly expressed applause of a full house. Everything worked smartly, including the curtain. Local allusions are of course not forgotten and are well up to time. After a finely executed overture played by a full orchestra under Mr. H. Jones, the curtain rose on Act I—"A Country Fair"—and the audience became immediately impressed with the dazzling scene before it. The stage was literally encased with incandescent lights, and the bright and pretty costumes of a large chorus gaily dancing in perfect time with the beautiful band with a setting of extremely well painted scenery, immediately put the hall-mark of success on the show.

As the "King of Spain" Mr. A. L. Prince portrayed his part with much dignity throughout and always bore himself in a kingly manner, so fascinating the audience that his state appearance in the last act attended by courtiers in gorgeous robes earned for him deserved applause. In no sense did he overdo the part as so frequently happens in studies of this kind. Mr. A. E. O'Meara had much to do as "Don Cæsar de Bazan" and was spirited and manly in his delineation of this decidedly prominent hero. His make-up and generally attractive manner, even in his cups, was much admired, whilst his sympathetic baritone voice which he gave us the full benefit of was a treat to hear. Capt. Eddowes took one of the most difficult parts as Don Jose and appeared in various extremely picturesque costumes. His expressive gesticulation was a feature of his acting and he introduced little mannerisms of his own which were quite in keeping with the character. His entry also in the final act boun hand and foot with heavy chains was also loudly applauded and was an exceedingly dramatic finish to a well sustained and excellently acted part. Of Corporal Lyness as the "Marquis of Cspamento" too much praise cannot be given. Called upon to run through a wide range from imbecile spooning to jealous wrath, much of the go of the whole performance hinged on his funny ebullitions and throughout he was impressively diverting. But the most prominent star of the whole cast was Capt. R. R. Lewis (R.A.M.C.) as "Lazarillo." The part seemed made specially for him and no amateur comedian on the Laik-ud-Dowlah stage has ever scored such a complete and instantaneous success as he did last night. The audience, perhaps hungering for a little life in the first act, were almost sent into hysterics at the sudden appearance of "Lazarillo" as the smuggler with an ultra-nautical swagger eccentrically made up and dragging a "dowg" and from this time hearty enthusiasm was roused and maintained till the end. Whether in this character or in the disguise of the "Galloping Major" or as a "Flying Sentry" Capt. Lewis' manner and make-up were alike splendid. He expresses a great deal by means of clever studied contortions of face and limb, extragavant no doubt but telling, and grateful as an evidence of that mimetic talent too often lacking. His song—"The Galloping Major"—stood out as the best individual item of the evening. Ably backed by a well schooled chorus he was greeted with thunderous applause and this item alone was encored three times. The character of "Alcalde," a hearty old beadle, his face wearing a curious fixed grin, was acted with appropriate dignity and blandness of manner by Mr. W. C. Clarke. As the "Marchioness of Capamento" Pte. Ryan took his audience by storm. He was a great deal funnier when he was, apparently at all events, making no efforts to be so, than when he was obviously exerting his powers. When working with the Marquis the audience was always kept laughing at their antics and their duet in the Fancy Dress scene 'Waltz me round,' finally secured for them a reputation which they well deserve. As "Katalina" Miss Bell combined a very happy old world formality of manner with the spontaneity of girlish sentiment which belongs to that particular age of romance of which the burlesque was written. She was always pleasant and graceful, and her cake-walk with "Lazarillo" was one of the tit-bits of the evening and of course was vociferously encored. Another piece of exceptionally fine acting was the very accurate imitation by this pair of the bride and bridegroom at a smart Trimulgherry wedding which was extremely well done.

As "Ninette" Mrs. Fisher had little to do, but she looked very charming and sweetly sang "The Moon of May." The *Black Guards*, Lce.-Cpl. Percival and Pte. Massey, who were searching for Lazarillo, seemed overjoyed at their non-success in finding him and broke into a clog-dance which well deserved the encore demanded.

The last name on the programme among the dramatic persons is 'Maritana'—Mrs. Vizard. No better selection could possibly be made than the Commanding Officer's wife for the title role, for it is a capable part and one on which the popular Mrs. Vizard is in every way suited. It requires dash, animation and archness and in none of these qualities was she deficient. Her love scene with "Don Cæsar" in the third act was one of the best of acting in the piece. She was always heartily received each time she appeared. The Chorus was a very strong one. The ladies were represented by Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Fisk, Mrs. Kean, Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Dyer, Miss K. Bell, and Miss Steward. Miss K. Bell should be specially mentioned for her pretty dance with her sister.

The male members of the Chorus included Opls. Edwards, Humphries, Higgins, Bowers, Malone, Buxton, Brinkworth, Dinsmore, Elen, Bayley, Maloney, Brooks, Donaldson, Post, Webb, Blakeman, Pearce and Newcombe. The last eight made spruce soldiers.

The scenery in all three acts was elegantly finished, especially the third, where a moonlight effect was particularly well carried out. The whole work was executed out by Freyne of the Manchesters, evidently a born artist.

ARRIVALS BY THE OVER-LAND MAIL OF 15TH SEPT.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Peninsular," Commander W. B. Palmer, R.N.R., which arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English Mails of the 15th Sept., brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Blaquiem, Mr H
Crook, Mrs J W
Fail, Mr H W
Hallett, Mr H
Milne, Mrs Infs and Nurse
Solis, Mr A F
Williamson, Mr and Mrs A and Infi.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Brown, Comdr, F O
Burnett, Major S H
Cochman, Lt H
Cheongar, Mr P H
Clesney, Mr G M
Duchesne, Mrs
Davidson, Miss C M
Forteath, Mr G N
Fortescues, Mr J N
Griffith, Mr L G
Godfrey Col S H
Griffith, Mr L
Hargreaves, Mr and Mrs A
Hooper, Mr and Mrs R A
Ingram, Mr J M
Jukes, Mr E O
Kershaw, Mr G
Lamburger, Mr G
Linford, Mr and Mrs J W
Luce, Mr and Mrs F
Marshall, Mr E
Palmer, Lt R T
Risley, Sir H
Rye, Mr R W
Rosenthal, Mr C
Stokes, Capt T G N
Smith, Mr G B
Thorn on, Mr T
Tyndale, Mr T
Waterig, Mr A H
Wilson, Mr A T

FROM BRINDISI.

Abdool Abdo, Mr
Budd Major N A K
Buckland, R A, HGrey
Clarke, Rt Col T W
Gibbs, Mr J G
Larolle, Mr G
Nordlinger, Mr C
Rosling, Mr J W
Sabule, Mr R G

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says. It gives much satisfaction. The ALBION MILK SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficia Luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery, and leaves he Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, Delicately perfumed. All Chemists, Grocers, etc, sell it.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

Coaching Accident.—Last Friday, several persons were injured, one fatally, by a collision between a coach and a tramcar at Kingston-on-Thames.

Cricket.—Last week, at Northampton, Essex beat Northamptonshire by eight wickets.—At the Oval, on Saturday, the match between Surrey and Kent resulted in a win for the home team by an innings and 13 runs.—Sussex beat Gloucestershire, at Hastings, by four wickets.—At Bournemouth the match between Hamshire and Yorkshire ended in a draw, the latter team having six wickets to fall.—The South Africans gained an easy victory over somerset at Bath defeating them by 358 runs.—At Blackpool, Lancashire defeated Leicestershire by two wickets.—At the Oval, on Wednesday, Surrey beat Leicestershire by 156 runs.—The South Africans, at Lord's, completed their second innings against M.C.C. and Ground for 174, the home team thus winning by an innings and nine runs.—The match between the Gentlemen of the South and the Players of the South, at Hastings, resulted in a victory for the former by 233 runs.—At Scarborough, Yorkshire was defeated by M.C.C. and Ground by 44 runs.

Ecclesiastical.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, in a letter in the *Docesan Gazette*, says that in his judgment the clergy will best serve the interests of the Church and the people by not solemnizing marriages with a deceased wife's sister or furthering their solemnization in Church.

Fatal Welsh Mountain Accident.—Mr. A. T. Reid, son of Professor Reid, of Cambridge, while attempting to climb the Devil's Kitchen, Bethesda, Carnarvonshire, on Saturday, was killed, and his companion, Mr. Brigg, was severely injured.

Lord Rosebery and The Crofters Acts.—Lord Rosebery, in a reply to Mr. Thomas Wilson of Lochmaddy, who alleged that Lord Rosebery when Prime Minister gave him a guarantee that the Crofters Acts would be extended to other counties in Scotland, says that as he is not a "declared lunatic" he never promised any one to support the extension of the Crofters Acts to the whole of Scotland.

Partridge Shooting.—Monday was the opening of the partridge season, but, owing to the unfavourable weather and the lateness of the harvest, shooting was by no means general. The reports from various districts show that the season is the worst for many years.

Police.—At Marylebone, on Saturday, Mr. Plowden was applied to for process against P. C. Jenkins 433 X, and P. C. Adams 498 X, who gave evidence in a case recently heard at that Court, for having committed, it was alleged, wilful and corrupt perjury. Mr. Plowden granted the summonses.—At West London, on Monday, William Dickson, 21, was charged with being a suspected person. The evidence showed that the defendant offered tickets for sale at 6d. each, and that he had on him a number of handbills announcing a "Grand Holiday Competition" and stating that the holders of lucky tickets were entitled to a month's holiday in England and £5. The magistrate accepted a surety in £10 for his appearance if called up for judgment.—At the Mansion House, on Wednesday, the Associated Newspapers (Limited) were summoned under the Factory and Workshops, Act, 1901, for having failed to keep in the prescribed form and with the prescribed particulars the general register required by that Act at their premises at Carmelite-Street. A fine of 20s. and 2s. costs was imposed.

The Palace of Westminster.—The report from the Select Committee of the House of Lords on the Palace of Westminster has been issued as a Parliamentary Paper. The committee re-commends the gradual completion of the scheme of decoration, with modification, proposed by the Fine Arts Commission of which the late Prince Consort was chairman, and suggests the appointment of an Advisory Committee to report to the First Commissioner of Works annually and a grant of £4,000 a year.

Trade Union Congress.—The 40th annual Trade Union Congress was opened on Monday, at Bath, and is attended by a larger number of delegates than any previous congress. On Tuesday, Mr. Gill, M.P., delivered his presidential address. The question of old-age pensions, he said, was the most pressing one of the hour, and should be made the first plank in their platform. The Congress then considered the Parliamentary committee's report which was passed, and during a debate on the question of unemployment the action of the President of the Local Government Board was severely criticized.

IMPERIAL.

Australia.—A Reuter's telegram from Melbourne states that the Navigation Commission had issued a report, approving most of the recommendations adopted by the Imperial Navigation Conference in London.

Canada.—The superstructure of the southern Action of the great cantilever bridge in course of construction over the St. Lawrence, nine miles above Quebec, suddenly collapsed on Thursday last when a locomotive with three cars of iron material ran on to the bridge. The number of victims is estimated at about 80. The King has sent a message to Lord Grey, the Governor-General, expressing his grief at the news of the disaster and his sympathy with the relatives and friends of those who lost their lives in the sad calamity.—Our Ottawa Correspondent states that the Canadian Pacific Railway estimates that only 5,000 Alberta ranch cattle will be exported this autumn to England. The country along the main line of the Canadian Pacific from Verden to Regina will have a grand wheat crop.

South Africa.—In the House of Assembly, Cape Town, on Monday, Dr. Jameson, the Premier, drew attention to the greatly improved arrangements for Native labour which were being made in the Transvaal and expressed the hope that a protector of Natives would be appointed. The Bill to prevent monopoly in the meat trade has been passed by both Houses of the Legislature.—A Reuter telegram from Pretoria says that the "Transvaal Advertiser" asserts that a field troop of the Royal Engineers who were proceeding to the Orange River Colony for manœuvres mutinied as a protest against inconsiderate treatment, but General Hildyard says he knows nothing of any such occurrance.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Cruise of the Fleet.—Preparations for the voyage of the American battleship fleet are proceeding energetically.

The Philippines.—The *New York Herald* published, on Monday, a detailed statement in which the total cost of the Philippines since the islands were acquired by the United States is given as £80,000,000.

FOREIGN.

Belgium.—A Reuter's telegram from Antwerp states that in conformity with orders issued by the Strike Committee, the men handling coal and minerals as well as the porters ceased work on Monday morning. There have since been riots in which English strike breakers have been attacked.

France.—Our Paris Correspondent says that an unmistakably favourable impression has been produced in Paris by the signing of the Anglo-Russian Agreement—General Picquart the Minister of War, has issued a circular providing for the co-operation of the army with the police and gendarmerie if applied for by the civil authorities.—Our Paris Correspondent says that certain details of the commercial agreement between France and Canada are published, which is the cause of lively satisfaction in business circles in Paris.

Morocco.—Our Special Correspondent at Casablanca says that a reconnaissance in force was made at 5 a. m. on Tuesday to the hills lying six miles to the north-east. An engagement took place and lasted until midday, the Moors being repulsed everywhere. Re-inforcements, consisting in all of about 1,000 men and 100 horses, arrived on Monday.—Our Tangier Correspondent describes the fighting, which was of a very determined character. The Arabs engaged were estimated at 8,000. On the French side the Commander of the Foreign Legion, two other officers, and eight men were killed and 17 were wounded.—A Reuter's telegram Madrid states that the Spanish Government, in conformity with the agreement with France, has decided on the military occupation of Tangier, Tetuan, Larache, and Alcarzar Kebir.

Russia.—The signature of the Anglo-Russian Agreement took place at the Foreign Office on Saturday, the respective plenipotentiaries being Sir. Arthur Nicolson and M. Iavolsky. The treaty will be published only after the exchange of ratifications. Our St. Petersburg correspondent says that, as to the merits of the agreement, the newspapers cannot, of course be explicit, but the general tenor of the comments, even of the Radical Russ, is unquestionably favourable. The Emperor attended on Sunday the consecration of the new Church of the Redeemer, erected on the spot where the Emperor Alexander II was assassinated in 1881.

Court and Personal.—The King is expected to arrive in London to-morrow.

Naval and Military.—A Court-martial was held on Tuesday at Devonport to investigate the circumstances in which the Commonwealth, battleship took the ground at the entrance to Lamlash Bay on August 25. Captain Browning was found guilty of stranding the ship by default, and was sentenced to be reprimanded. The charge of negligence was not proved. Lieutenant Brabant, the temporary Navigating Officer was acquitted.

Obituary.—Edward Greg Colonel FitzGeorge Mr. D. MacIver, M.P. Mr. Richard Mansfield.—*Times*.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

The Hague Conference.

OBLIGATORY ARBITRATION.

The *Times* correspondent at the Hague telegraphed on Aug. 30:—

The meeting of the special *comite d'examen* yesterday undoubtedly achieved a great advance in the direction of committing a great majority of the delegations to the institution of a system of obligatory arbitration, however restricted in character and scope.

On the constructive side, the chief feature adopted yesterday was the British pattern of a table which would give in the first column a list of subjects, while the rest of the columns are headed with the names of the different Powers. Opposite each subject which a Power would accept for obligatory arbitration the letter A would be entered in the column headed by the name of that Power. All the powers which accept the same subjects would thereby engage, without any reservation as to "vital interests or honour," to arbitrate upon these subjects in case of dispute, and the list of the Powers contracting these international engagements could constantly be increased by notifications addressed to the Dutch Government.

The British proposals and also, though in other words, those which were formulated by a Signor Fusinato's sub-committee, make an important reservation with reference to the decisions of national Courts regarding the interpretation or application of conventions when appeal is made to the Hague against the effects of such decisions. The words of the British proposal are:—"It is understood that arbitral verdicts shall always have only an interpretative value without any retroactive effect upon previous judicial decisions."

OBLIGATORY ARBITRATION.

The Hague, Sept. 3 ("Times").—In the *comite d'examen* on obligatory arbitration, the Austrian proposal was today put to the vote. This proposal would simply record that the Conference has recognised the suitability of certain subjects for arbitration without any reservations, and that the Conference would invite the Governments to devote serious study to the question of obligatory arbitration after the close of the present proceedings, and thereafter to notify to each other through the Dutch Government matters which they are prepared to make the subject of an agreement with regard to obligatory arbitration. The manifest object of the proposal was to facilitate the adhesion of Germany, which has hitherto resolutely refused to subscribe to any definite list of subjects. On being put to the vote the Austrian proposal obtained the support of only eight delegations, with five against and three abstentions. It, therefore, did not commend itself to the comite in the same degree as the British proposal, which last Thursday received ten votes, with five against and three abstentations.

Austria-Hungary having failed to built a bridge for Germany, Italy, to-day renewed the attempt, and Count Tornielli propcsed to substitude a new article for the existing Article 16 to the effect that "the signatory Powers recognise that the principle of obligatory arbitration finds its application in disputes which have not been solved through diplomatic channels and which concern questions of a juridical order and pre-eminently in questions of the interpretation or application of international conventions. These Powers, therefore, engage to submit as soon as possible the application of obligator, arbitration to a thorough study. This study must be determinated on Dec. 31, 1908, at which date, and even earlier, the Power represented at the second Hague Conference will notify to one another by the agency of the Duch Government the matters which they are prepared to make the subject of a stipulation on obligatory arbitration."

The advantages claimed for this proposal are, in the first place, that it leaves out all mention of the reservation of "vital interests and honour," and, secondly that Germany would support it.

If Germany is prepared to accept this proposal it is difficult to see why she should not agree to the one which has received the most favourable reception from the *comite dexamen* and which does not necessarily require the presentation of a list of subjects by any powers. If Germany opposes the proposal which finds favour with the *comite*, it can only be because she objects to the acceptance of any list by other Powers and is not content with the liberty to refrain on her own part from mentioning any subjects upon which she would agree to arbitrate without reserve.

SEPT. 4.—As the result of another meeting this afternoon of the *comite d'examen* which is dealing with obligatory arbitration, a report will be drawn up and presented to the first committee which will record that the *comite* has approved a list of fourteen subjects which might be accepted as universally susceptible of reference to arbitration without reservations as to "vital interests and honour."

THE RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS.

The second committee this afternoon finished the task of drawing up the revised regulations with regard to the rights and duties of neutrals in land warfare. It was decided to abandon most of that section of the German proposals which would have given special protection to the property of neutrals, and to retain only the clauses which safeguard the peculiar interests of countries of transit. The necessity of laying down rules regarding the requisitioning of means of transport, such as railway rolling stock, which happen to be in belligerent territory has been eloquently pleaded by M. Eyschen (Luxemburg), and the articles dealing with that matter were adopted to-day by the committee. As to the articles which have now been abandoned, so many Powers held that they unduly favoured neutrals as against a belligerent's own nationals that Baron von Marschall (Germany) announced to-day that he did not desire to proceed with them.

In a speech upon the work of the committee M. Beernaert, the President, remarked that he hoped that the regulations would be observed better than heretofore "even with regard to races called inferior."

DURATION OF THE CONFERENCE.

Any expectation that the duration of the Conference would be affected by the fact that the meeting of the States General is fixed for Sept. 17 and that the opening ceremony usually takes place in the Hall of Knights was dissipated by a communication read to the committee by M. Nelidoff. The President of the Conference announced the gracious decision of her Majesty to open the States General this year in another chamber of the Binnenhof, so that the Hall of Knights will be left free for the Conference, "whose labours her Majesty follows with the greatest interest."

GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

AGREEMENT SIGNED.

St. Pesersburg, Sept. 1 "Times."—The signature of the Anglo-Russian Agreement regarding the mutual relations and interests of the two Powers in Asia took place at the Foreign Office at four o'clock yesterday, the respective plenipotentiaries being Sir Arthur Nicolson and M. Iavelsky. No ceremonial attended the event, which, it may be hoped, is destined to play an auspicious part in the future affairs of the world, and must necessarily persage that eventual closer union between the two nations which has so long and so ardently been desired by the enlightened public opinion of both countries. Sir Arthur Nicolson was accompanied by Mr. O'Beirne, the counsellor, and Mr. Scott, the secretary of the Embassy. M. Iavolsky who personally conducted the negotiations with the Ambassador, and who is sincere and loyal friend of England as well as an eminent and energetic champion of his own country's interests, was not attended by any high officials of the Ministry.

The treaty will be published only after the exchange of ratifications, which is generally a matter of several weeks. Meanwhile both Governments are pledged to secrecy in order that the details of the Agreement may be communicated to the interested Powers.

The correspondent adds:—As to the merits of the Agreement, the newspapers cannot, of course, be explicit, but the general tenor of the comments, even of the Radical *Russ* is unquestionably favourable. The Opposition organs in Russia do not blind themselves to the cold fact that the present agreement with England has nothing to do with internal politics. I do not wish to imply that there is any enthusiasm; such a feeling, indeed, would be incompatible with the general disappointment felt throughout Russia at the slowness with which the old order is yielding place to new; but I believe I am right in recording a certain feeling of surprise at the factious opposition against the Agreement in England, based on the quaint hypothesis that England in concluding an Agreement is retarding the advent of a constitutional era in Russia.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" says that an unmistakably favourable impression has been produced in Paris by the signing of the Anglo-Russian Agreement. It is not true that the French Government acted in any way as intermediary in the matter, but from the beginning they have for obvious reasons followed the course of the negotiations with sympathetic interest. The "Echo de Paris" and the "Debats" express unqualified satisfaction with the conclusion of the Agreement.

According to the Berlin correspondent of the "Morning Post," the "Hamburger Nachrichten," which still represents the old Bismarckian traditions in foreign politics, is angry at the news, and thinks that with care German diplomacy might have prevented the two nations coming to an understanding. From every point of view, says the Hamburg organ, Germany has reasons to complain that German diplomacy has not been able to prevent the conclusion of this Treaty. German diplomatists appear to maintain that the Treaty does not touch German interests, and that it has therefore, no importance for the Empire, beyond the fact that

THE WYRLEY MYSTERY.

Another Horse Mutilated by Unknown Hands.

The excitement aroused in the Great Wyrley district by the recent mutilations of horses has been intensified by the news that another outrage was committed during the early hours of Saturday morning, Aug. 31. The animal in question was a valuable brown horse belonging to Mr. Atkins, a grocer, of Walsall, which had been left out grazing in a field belonging to him between the borough boundary and the Wyrley district. The discovery was made by man who, on going to the field in question about seven o'clock to fetch out another animal, saw Mr. Atkins' horse lying on the grass with a terrible gash in the hip. The outrage must have been committed between five and seven, as the animal had been seen at five o'clock by a cowman. It was then grazing quietly in the centre of the field, and was apparently unharmed. The police were at once informed of the affair, and, accompanied by Mr. Watson, veterinary surgeon, several officers made an inspection of the horse and the field. On the wound being measured, it was found to be nearly a foot in length. The wound was clear cut, and about an inch and a half in depth. In Mr. Watson's opinion it must have been inflicted with a sharp instrument like a bill hook. Two men afterwards made a statement to the police to the effect that when passing through the field about six o'clock in the morning they saw the [illegible] another horse. The men believe [illegible] shoe dug into the flash and caused [illegible] veterinary surgeon, however, is [illegible] that no horseshoe could have [illegible] and suggests that the police are [illegible] that the injury was accidental, [illegible] relieved of responsibility. On [illegible] said that the police themselves [illegible] ent theory. Mr. Watson says [illegible] oo clean for any kick to have [illegible] that the shoes on the other horse [illegible] rfectly clean. His opinion is [illegible] ious, but that it was done by [illegible] imitate the earlier outrages. [illegible] y and Cannock district is in [illegible] nt and all sorts of rumours [illegible] sterious postcards, and [illegible] ting about, most of them [illegible] e police have as yet [illegible] the outrage. Late on [illegible] of Stanley's farm, [illegible] the Walsall postmark, [illegible] il, in a scrawling hand [illegible]

[illegible] sure and get all your [illegible] orrow, and look after [illegible] There will be trouble.

[illegible] ript :—" Don't be about [illegible] t or you will know it."

[illegible] persons the handwriting [illegible] anonymous letters circulated [illegible] during the outrages four years [illegible] Snape's farm in 1903 that a [illegible] y mutilated. It is now announced [illegible] 200l. will be paid in return for [illegible] shall lead to the detection and [illegible] erpetrators of the outrages.

[illegible] d above was followed, on Sept. 2, [illegible] injury to a mare in the same field. The cob was stated to have been kicked by a roan horse pastured in the same field; but this was accepted with reserve in view of the cattle-maiming outrages at Great Wyrley, a few miles away, coupled with the fact that the veterinary surgeon who was called in thought the character of the wound was inconsistent with its having been caused by a kick. The injury discovered on Sept. 2 was in some respects similar to that sustained by the cob, but not so severe. A mare belonging to Mr. Caunt, a neighbouring farmer, had a lacerated wound on the off quarter, where the cob was wounded; in this case, however, it was not a clean cut wound, but jagged and irregular, with marks corresponding to a horse's shoe imprinted in the flesh. A veterinary surgeon had no hesitation in pronouncing the injury to have been caused by the kick of a horse. Afterwards it was discovered that the roan horse already mentioned had been seen to attack the mare savagely on Sept. 1, and no doubt is entertained that the attack was renewed.

A sensational development has to be recorded in connection with the horse-maiming outrages at Great Wyrley. On the night of September 5, shortly before 9 o'clock, a young man named Hollis Morgan, employed as a butcher at Wolverhampton, was arrested there by the police. It is understood that he has been under observation for some days. That day some important information came into the possession of the Staffordshire Police. Thisled to Chief Superintendent. Bishop proceeding to Wolverhampton last evening, and he had a lengthy consultation with the local police officials. As a result, Superintendent Bishop, together with Superintendent Stokes, Detective-Inspector Lewis, and Detective Jeffries, went to Morgan's residence at Hornley Fields, near Wolverhampton. The arrest was effected very quietly. Morgan was charged with maiming two horses, belonging to Captain Harrison, at Great Wyrley, on the night of Aug. 26. He was brought up on Captain before the magistrates at Wolverhamp ton, and then remanded to the Petty Sessions at Penkridge, in which district the outrages occurred. The arrest was totally unexpected by the public.

SUSPECT IN COURT.

THE CHIEF CONSTABLE'S STORY.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 6.

At a special sitting of the Wolverhampton county magistrates, this morning, Hollis Morgan, a young man of pale cast of countenance, described as a butcher and a native of Great Wyrley, was placed in the dock charged with—

Feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously killing a horse at Great Wyrley on the night of August 26 last, or the early morning of the 27th.

He was also charged with maiming another horse at Great Wyrley about the same time.

When the prisoner, who had on a well-worn grey suit, stepped into the dock, he put his head on the dock rail and cried.

The Chief Constable of Wolverhampton, Captain Burnett, made a lengthy opening speech. He said the prisoner was arrested last night at Wolverhampton on his (the captain's) own responsibility and by his order. On Tuesday night last certain information reached him relating to an altercation and conversation which had taken place in a licensed house in the town, which conversation referredto the recent outrages in Great Wyrley. From that information he felt justified in shadowing the prisoner.

THE CAP AND THE BROKEN PIPE.

Yesterday morning, in consequence of a telephonic communication he sent, he received from the county police a cap. That cap had been identified as belonging to the prisoner. That cap was missing from the prisoner on the night the last outrage was committed. The county police also brought a pipe which was found in the parish of Great Wyrley—and which they could prove was found in the parish of Great Wyrley, and where it was found. The pipe, which was broken, had also been proved to be the property of the prisoner. The other broken portion of the pipe was found in the prisoner's possession.

"The prisoner," the Chief Constable continued, "is a native of Great Wyrley, where he has lived all his life. He is a butcher by calling, and for some months past has been employed by Mr. Hollingsworth, a pork butcher, of Horseleyfield. He has also been in the habit of going home to Great Wyrley for week-ends. I will show you that he was absent from Home at Great Wyrley on the night of the outrage. I have shown you that there is sufficient evidence for the arrest. The cap in question is the prisoner's. The pipe is the prisoner's and he has an intimate and immediate knowledge of the Great Wyrley district. Two days before the outrage the prisoner brought home a knife and sharpened it. That knife will presently be in the possession of the police. Yesterday, I communicated with Captain Anson, of the Staffordshire police, and he arrived at Wolverhampton last night for the arrest."

In answer to a question from the bench, the Chief Constable said, the prisoner had written letter asking to be represented at the criminal proceedings.

The evidence was then proceeded with.

THE DETECTIVE'S INTERVIEW.

Detective-Inspector Lewis, of the Wolverhampton police, stated that yesterday he received from the county police a certain cap. (At this point the cap was produced.)

Did you receive a broken pipe?—Yes.

As it is now, with tobbaco and paper—the paper inside the bowl?—Yes.

You received it from Superintendent Bishop, of the Staffordshire county constabulary?—Yes.

Did you take the cap and the piece to the prisoner's lodgings in Springfields, Wolverhampton, last night?—Yes.

Did you see a young woman named May Holdingst—Yes.

She made certain statements to you?—Yes.

Those statements you repeated to me?—Yes.

Acting on instructions from myself, did you go to the prisoner's employer's shop in Horseley Fields about 7-15 last night?—Yes

Where did you see the prisoner?—In the office. I said to the prisoner, "I am Detective-Inspector Lewis of the Wolverhampton police, and I arrest you on a charge of maiming two horses at Wyrley during the night of August 26 last." To which the prisoner replied, "I will tell you where I was that night. I slept at home with my two brothers, Ambrose and Abel James."

At this point there was an interruption from the prisoner: "I cannot tell you where I was that particular night, I told you."

The Witness (continuing his evidence): Prisoner said, "We slept three in a bed. I had been to Bloxwich Wakes with a friend of mine, named Alfred Whitehouse, who lives in Hall-street, Cheslyn Hay, and I was at home—meaning at Great Wirley—at 11-30 that night. I got up in the morning about 5-30, and my mother got my breakfast. I then came on my bicycle to Wolverhampton. It took me about half an hour. I have been going home every week-end for some time." On the way to the police-station, prisoner said, "I am not quite sure whether it was a week last Monday or a fortnight last Monday when we were at Bloxwich Wakes, but it was the night of the Wakes that I slept at home. That is the only Monday night that I have been at home lately." At the police-station when charged the prisoner said: "I am innocent of these charges." I subsequently went to the prisoner's lodgings at eight o'clock, in company with Detective-Sergeant Jefferies and P. A. Williams, of the County Police. I searched the prisoner's lodgings at bridge-street, Springfields, and found part of a broken pipe. It was an amber mouthpiece, and it fitted the other part of the pipe that was found on the scene of the outrage. I also took possession of his bicycle and his clothing.

The Chief Constable: The police are only asking for a remand, and if you consider the evidence is sufficient, I will ask you to remand the prisoner, to be conveyed to Stafford and then be brought before the Penkridge magistrates next Monday.

The prisoner, addressing Detective Lewis, said: Did I ask you whether it was a week last Monday night or a fortnight last Monday night, when I was at Bloxwich Wakes.

Detective Lewis: That is what you said on the way to the station.

The Chief Constable said he had got one other witness to call, and a very attractive young lady, May Holding, was put in the box.

In answer to the Chief Constable, she said she was a single woman, and lived at 4 Grimston-street, Springfields, Wolverhampton, and was in the habit of going to assist Mrs. Thornhill, at Bridge-street. The prisoner lodged there, and had been lodging there for about six weeks. Yesterday, Directive-Inspector Lewis came to 4, Bridge-street, where I was at work. He brought a cloth cap. I didn't know at the time that a charge was about to be made against the prisoners. Detective Lewis asked me if I knew to whom the cap belonged, and I said: "It is a similar cap to one Hollis had been in the habit of wearing."

Questioned as to whether the cap had been missing, the witness said she had not seen it for some time, and that the prisoner bought a new cap a few weeks ago. She did not know that his old cap was missing. She told Detective Lewis that the prisoner bought a new cap three or four weeks ago. Proceeding the witness said Detective Lewis showed her the bowl of a wooden pipe and asked her if she recognised it. She said she had seen the prisoner smoking a pipe similar to it.

Asked if the prisoner would like to ask witness any questions, he said "Can you swear that that cap is mine?

The Magistrate's Clerk: She said you wore a similar one.

The Prisoner (with emphasis): I have never seen that cap before. I have had a new one for at least five weeks.

The Chief Constable: That is all the evidence I am prepared to offer at present. If you think it sufficient, I would ask you to grant a remand until Monday next, when the prisoner will beBrought before the Bench at Penkridge.

Morgan made no remark to this statement, and the magistrates remanded the prisoner who then asked if bail would be granted, and was told that it would not. He was then handed into the custody of the county officer and removed to Stafford Gaol, where he will remain until Monday.

STORY OF THE OUTRAGE.

The two horses which Morgan is accused of maiming belonged to Captain Harrison, of Captain Harrison (Limited), colliery proprietors, who own a mine in the vicinity of the outrage. They were placed in a field adjoining the main road between Connock and Walsall on the night of August 26. They were seen uninjured a few minutes after midnight, but shortly after five o'clock in the morning two miners who were crossing the field on their way to work discovered one of the animals, a valuable brood mare, dead under a hedge. The other was discovered in another part of the field so terribly injured that it was decided to at once put it out of its misery by shooting it. The wounds were characteristic of those which had been inflicted on animals at previous outrages.

BRITISH INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Letter from the Premier.

A letter has been addressed by the South Africa British India Committee to the Prime Minister asking that a deputation from the Committee might wait upon him for the purpose of placing before him their views upon the position and treatment of their Indian fellow-subjects in the Transvaal, and setting forth at length the facts of the case. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman replies through his Secretary:—

He observes that the object of the deputation is to induce His Majesty's Government to make friendly representations to the Government of the Transvaal Colony in order to induce that Government and the Legislature of the Transvaal to repeal: (1) The Law recently passed requiring Asiatics in the Transvaal to submit to compulsory re-registration, and (2) Law 3 of 1885; so far as it applies to British Indians, subject to certain conditions mentioned in your letter.

The Prime Minister does not know whether the position taken up by the British Indians of the Transvaal themselves is exactly represented by these propositions, nor will he examine in detail the elaborate statement of the case, especially with regard to the Law of 1885, presented in your letter. He will, however, remark, as showing the attitude of His Majesty's Government, that Lord Elgin has already represented to the Transvaal Government his agreement with the view expressed by Mr. Lyttelton in his despatch of July 20, 1904, that British Indians should have the right to acquire property in their business premises outside any locations.

The Asiatic Law Amendment Ordinance passed in 1906 by the then existing legislative body was by the direction of His Majesty's Government, suspended from coming into force until it could be ascertained what view would be taken by the elected Legislature. As soon as this body came into working existence it passed with great speed, and with the unanimous consent of all sections of the white population, the Act to which your committee take such strong exception. His Majesty's Government felt that, in such circumstances, they could not advise the disallowance of an Act of a self-governing colony, although their reluctance was expressed both by despatch and by statements made in Parliament.

The Prime Minister hopes and believes that the Government of the Transvaal will administer the legislation affecting the British Indians so as to inflict upon them the last possible annoyance, and the opinions of His Majesty's Government in this respect are well known and will be repeated on any suitable opportunity. But we do not see our way at present to make effectively any further representation to the Transvaal Government on the subject or to put forward claims, even if stated with moderation, which can only be dealt with by those in authority in that country.

The matter standing thus, the Prime Minister fears that there would be no real advantage to be derived from his receiving the proposed deputation.

CHANGE OF BLACKMAIL.

London, September 6.

A curious blackmailing charge was heard at Clerkenwell to-day, when Arthur Hoskins, a clerk, of Hornsey, was sent for trial accused of demanding £1 with menaces from Andrew Reid, shipbroker, of Partick, Glasgow.

The prosecutor said that he came to London for the purpose of getting to the bottom of the matter. On August 3 his wife received in Glasgow a typewritten letter from "R. Brown" asking for money for keeping some secret of which she was quite ignorant. The witness sent a reply, and another letter was received from "R. Brown" which it was alleged, contained blackmailing suggestions. The witness posted a reply in a registered envelope and then applied for assistance at Scotland Yard.

The prisoner was arrested after leaving a stationer's shop in Caledonian-road, where he collected the registered letter. Two empty envelopes addressed to the prosecutor were found in his pocket.

The prosecutor said he now understood that the prisoner actually was a cousin by marriage of his wife. He did not know what relationship that was. Anyhow, he had never met this person, and did not want to. (Laughter.)

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

The following letter is published in the *Times*:—

Sir,—The telegram of Aug. 25 from your own correspondent at St. Petersburg published in your issue of the 26th inst., must naturally increase the anxiety of those students of Central Asian politics who have been following the newspaper reports of the Anglo-Russian negotiations of late. He tells us that the negotiations have been making rapid strides within the last few days and then goes on to say that "as regards the provisions of the impending agreement which it is an open secret deals with the mutual relations of the two Powers in Central Asia, there is an impression in well-informed circles that the concessions made to Russia will evoke much criticism among Indian statesmen; but to this objection negotiators might promply reply, were Parliament sitting at the time that the concessions are an honest price for insurance against invasion."

How far concessions will be considered by our present Parliament an honest price for insurance against invasion I leave it to your own correspondent to say; but as there seems to be an impression in St. Petersburg that concessions have been made to Russia, and that these concessions will evoke much criticism among Indian statesmen, it is clear that these statesmen are not credited, at any rate, with reliance on those concessions as a national insurance against invasion. This reference to Indian statesmen makes it look as if these statesmen had been consulted, but that their advice had not been followed, and that their dissatisfaction with the result was already being discounted. Who the Indian statesmen are who may have been consulted is not stated, but the high authorities in India, in Persia, and even in St. Petersburg at the present moment, so far as is known, who have had any really long and continued experience of and acquaintance with Central Asian Affairs, are believed to be few and far between, and the result of the present negotiations would be looked forward to with much less anxiety than it is if it was known that the officials of the Defence Committee and of the Intelligence Branch and the various high authorities and students of Central Asian questions whom we have in England at the present time had also been consulted or were to be consulted before the country was finally committed to an agreement which may be of such vital importance to its future interests.

This anxiety as to the result of our negotiation which Russia was first publicly manifested, so far as I can gather, by the question asked by Mr. Lynch in the House of Commons on July 11 last, as to whether the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs would appoint a small committee of expert thoroughly acquainted with Persia and the contiguous regions to confer together and to advise him in the preparation of the British case. To this Sir E. Grey replied that he did not consider such a course advisable.

Mr. Lynch on July 16 further asked the Foreign Secretary if he could see his way to state that it was not proposed to include within the Russian commercial sphere in Persia the old established British trade route from Baghdad via Kirmanshah to the interior, and also the British road from the Karun to Isfahan across the Bakhtiari mountains. Sir E. Grey replied that he could not make any statement while negotiations were pending. This was followed by a council meeting of the Central Asian Society, specially convened to consider the question which unanimously passed a resolution that was duly forwarded to Sir E. Grey, specially emphasising the importance to British interests of these two routes to Kirmanshah and Isfahan.

Subsequently, on Aug. 15 last, Mr. Rees urged in the House of Commons that "in any arrangement with Russia delimiting the spheres of influence of the two countries in Persia, we should endeavour to secure that not only the gulf, but those approaches to the gulf which served as feeders to our commerce, should be left in the British sphere." I quote the report of the *Times*. To this Sir E. Grey replied that they recognised that the trade interest was one of the elements of importance, and if an agreement with the Russian Government was concluded he hoped it would be looked upon as a whole and from the point of view of the very large interests involved in that part of Asia. Of course, it may not be so—we hope not—but Sir E. Grey's expression as to looking upon the agreement as a whole seems to indicate that the trade interest, these very feeder roads, in fact, are to be given up and left outside the British sphere unless the question is brought under fresh consideration. I trust in that case that it is not too late for the reconsideration of those points. The Baghdad-Kirmanshah route into Persia is one of the main channels of our trade. Mr. Rees in the House of Commons on July 11 last pointed out that the port of Baghdad dealt with British and Indian trade of over one million sterling a year, and all heavy goods for Persia not suitable for mule pack carriage have to go that way. The Karun river has been opened up by British steamers under a special concession, and the Bakhatiari road from Ahwaz to Isfahan has been constructed by British capital. If these and other entrance routes are left outside the British sphere, what guarantee shall we have that our trade with the interior may not be hampered by some fresh restrictions imposed hereafter? If all the routes into Northern Persia are handed over to Russia by being placed within the Russian sphere, is it not only natural to suppose that Russia will protect those routes from further restrictions and will keep them open to her trade by every means in her power? Will she not also try to hamper rival routes in the south in every way she can? What power, then, half we have to protect the routes left outside the British sphere from future exactions? If these entrance routes on the south are not now included in the British sphere, may we not be liable to be forced by German and other interests as well as Russian in time to come?

Russia presumably is to have the whole of Northern Persia as her sphere. The routes into Persia via Julfa and other places in the Caucasus to Tabris, Hamadan, and Teheran; via Enzelli and Resht to Teheran and via Bandar-i-gez to Asturabad from the Caspian Sea; via Bujnurd, via Kuchan, and via Meshed from Transcaspia; and via Karez to Meshed and via Khaf to Turbat-i-Haidari from Afghanistan, are all presumably to be within the Russian sphere. What routes are then to be kept within the British sphere in return?

The delimitation of spheres is believed to be a Russian, not a British, proposal, and in agreeing to such delimitation surely, whatever area is assigned to the Russian sphere in the north, a similar area should be assigned to the British sphere in the south.

In an article published by me in the "Nineteenth Century" for June 1906 I called attention to the Russian proposal for a delimitation of spheres in Persia and I pointed out that the great Salt Desert was the natural divide of Persia, and if Russia and England were to have such spheres the line of delimitation would naturally run across that desert somewhere along the 34th or 35th degree of latitude, and that, leaving the whole of Northern Persia to the Russian sphere, the British sphere would commence at the east at the southern borders of the Khorasan Province somewhere near Turbat-i-Haidari and Khaf, and run westwards taking in the Kain, Birjund, Tabbas, and Seistan districts on the eastern border, and the Kirman, Isfahan, and Kirmanshah provinces on the south. I added that: "If railways are ever to be made in Persia, Russia and England will each naturally claim to have the making of them within their respective spheres of influence. Russia would never consent to British railway guards garrisoning Khorasan just on the borders of her Central Asian dominions, and, similarly, England could not agree to the presence in Kain or elswhere on the south of the desert of Russian troops as railway guards—such railway guards, for instance, as not so very long ago were quartered in Manchuria." We have now not only to think of Russia, but of Germany as well. The main routes for British commerce into Persia are those via Basra, Bagdad, and Kirmanshah, via the Karun river to Isfahan, via Bushire to Shiraz, via Bandar Abbas to Kirman and Yezd, and via Quetta to Seistan. If Russia is to have all her trade routes on the north within the Russian sphere, should not all the British trade routes on the south be equally within the British sphere? If Russia is to include the whole length of Northern Persia within her sphere, is it not only equitable that the whole length of Southern Persia, at any rate, up to an equal area, should be similarly included within the British sphere? No one would welcome a really friendly understanding with Russia more than myself, but in any really friendly understanding the concessions must be mutual, and are they so in the present case? Your own correspondent seems to think they are all on the British side as "the honest price for insurance against invasion." If the Russian guarantee of the inviolability of India and Afghanistan is to consist of nothing more than the paper it is written on, it does not seem that we will be much better off than we are at present, and an offer simple not to break existing agreements does not seem to call for special concession on our part.

We have Afghanistan, too, to think of as well as India, Persia, Turkish Arabia and Tibet. Afghanistan especially is a country of which no one can predict the future. It is very necessary, in the interests of peace that our hands there should not be bound in any way.

May we not hope therefore that before the country is finally committed to this agreement the real experts thoroughly acquainted with Persia and the contiguous regions may be called together to advise the Foreign Office as suggested by Mr. Lynch?

CHAS. E. YATE, Colonel,
Late Chief Commissioner of Baluchistan.
Laig Sutherland N. B. Aug. 29.

A PUBLIC meeting of the Agri Community will be held to-morrow at 6 p.m. (Bombay Time), in the Municipal Dongri School compound, when the Executive Health Officer of the City, Dr. Turner, will be present to explain the causes of and measures for the prevention of plague. The lecture will be aided with a Magic Lantern. All members of the Community and their well-wishers are requested to attend.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

REVIVAL OF ART BEADWORK.

ART beadwork promises to be the popular feminine diversion of the winter season. Beadwork is, of course, in the nature of a revival. Among the miscellaneous stock-in-trade of every curio-dealer are to be found faded reticules, purses, bracelets, and watch chains of beadwork. Often the gaudiest colours and most crude designs were used, and very few of these relics of a former vogue of beadwork possess any real artistic merit. For the beadwork which is to be so fashionable in the coming season the most lovely designs, Indian and Oriental as well as modern, are to be used, and the beads, too, will be imported from many sources. Even the West-End modiste has fallen a victim to the new craze, and an exquisite tea gown turned out from an atelier with a reputation for originality was of cream cashmere with a design of dragons and heraldic ornaments, embroidered down the front in the tiniest of turquoise beads. The effect was most pleasing, and, of course, the same idea can be applied to evening gowns and blouses. In this case the bead embroidery was worked on fine canvas, much in the same way as cross stitch, and after the design was completed the canvas was drawn away thread by thread. Much simpler, however, is the plan of using a bead frame, such as can be bought at Gamage's, together with a full outfit, from 2s. 9d. to 7s. 3d. With each frame is a cabinet of special beads, silk, and beading needles, designs, and instructions. The new beadwork is a very decorative addition, not only to articles of dress, but to the home. Shades for lamps and electric lights made of beadwork are much to the fore. A lamp shade of this order is indescribably pretty, having the effect of the finest stained glass, while the beaded fringe flashes and sparkles in the glow of the light.

MILLINERY NOVELTIES.

"Some of the latest models in the millinery world for early autumn wear are quaint as they are charming," reports a lady correspondent in Paris. "A distinct novelty—and it is one which we shall find very fashionable in a few weeks—is the cloche lined with dull satin, the same material forming a band, about one inch and a half in width, all round the outer edge of the brim. Just at the present moment this style of trimming is being used on chip and Tuscan hats, but in a very short time we shall see it applied to felts in soft pastel shades. In fact, the felt hat of the early autumn season will be the cloche, in subdued shades, lined flat with dark-coloured or black satin. In many cases these linings will be gummed to the felt, so that they may seem to actually belong to it. Nothing can be prettier or more becoming than these linings of rich hued satins. It may be said that velvet would be still more flattering to the complexion, but then velvet, in this connexion, would not possess the same cachet as dull satin, and, besides, it would not be a novelty. At a concert given at the Casino Bellevue at Biarritz a few days ago I saw an ideal hat of the genre I have above described. It was a cloche-mushroom of old rose chip, lined and edged with darkest prune satin. The crown was full and covered with fine black point d'esprit, mounted on old rose chiffon, and close to the front at the left side there was a cluster of roses, which showed subdued shades of oldrose, prune, darkest purple, and black. Not natural roses, by any means, but wonderfully effective, and the effect was still further heightened by the introduction of branches of dark brown 'dead' leaves and flexible stems covered with thorns."

A "DESCRIPTIVE List of the Martial Castes of the Almora District" has been compiled by Pundit Ganga Datt Upreti, formerly Deputy Collector of the District of the United Provinces with which he deals. The book, which is dedicated by permission to H. E. Lord Kitchener, is a very comprehensive list of the castes from which the rulers of Kumaon recruited their armies. Among the classes of the Rajput settlers in Kumaon there is undoubtedly good material for military purposes. Some of the other castes are scarcely fitted for the Army, though the author has classified them among martial tribes. Of the Khassias, he observes quaintly:—"When enraged, they go ahead to fight desperately." The book, evidently the result of careful research, should prove useful to recruiting officers in the future, when, if ever, Kumaon is drawn upon for the Native Army.

HOMELY CHAT ABOUT ACCIDENTS.

Points You Should Note.

Scarcely a day passes without some member of the family getting hurt. Maybe the bread-winner's work makes him peculiarly liable to cuts or lacerations; the boisterous youngsters are always running in to mother with bumps and bruises; and housework abounds with painful knocks, burns, scalds, and sprains for the fair sex.

Prudent is the man who keeps a box of Zam-buk handy in his desk-drawer, in his tool-chest, or in his pocket. And far-seeing is the housewife who takes care to keep the home constantly supplied with this purr and effective first-aid.

Promptly dressing an injury with Zam-buk means speedy relief from smarting pain. That's why the children like it. But it means much more—that your hurt will heal up quickly and perfectly, without fostering, without gathering, and without harbouring disease germs which, without Zam-buk, might breed with incredible rapidity and spread pestilence through the tissue. That's why the "grown-ups" like it—why Zum-buk has been officially adopted by ambulance experts, nursos, and public first-aid organisations.

The secret of Zam-buk's clean and painless healing lies in the fact that it imitates Nature's own "healing by first intention." It is composed of pure vegetable saps and juices, so highly refined and so scientifically combined and concentrated, that they sink into every nook and crevice of a wound, as well as through the pores of the skin round about, soothing the pain and allaying inflammation by effective antiseptic and germicidal action.

Then Zam-buk actually helps to knit the flesh together, or to build new cells of healthy skin in the place, acting just as Nature herself would act if the unnatural conditions of modern life didn't prevent her—or if thoughtless people didn't handicap her work by using impure ointments, salves and embrocations made of rancid animal fats and of mineral drugs.

Pin your faith to Zam-buk, the "natural" healing balm, and keep a box always handy for the accidents that will so happen. It costs one-and-three halfpence or two-and-nine per box, of all chemists or post free from the Zam-buk Co. Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Sq. The large box contains nearly four times as much as the small one.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Zam-Buk.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 21st. Sept., 1907.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

ADMIRALTY,—Aug. 31.

In accordance with the provisions of her late Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 23, 1870, Lieut E Culme-Seymour has been placed on the Retired List Aug 28; Dep Insp-Gen of Hospitals and Fleets T D Gimlette, C B, has been promoted to the rank of Inspector-general of hospitals and fleets in his Majesty's fleet; Fleet Surg J J Dennis, M D, has been promoted to the rank of deputy inspector-general of hospitals and fleets in his Majesty's fleet July 1. In accordance with the provisions of her late Majesty's Order in Council of April 1, 1891, Fleet-Surg J W O Underhill M B, has been placed on the Retired List. The undermentioned paymasters have been advanced to the rank of Staff paymaster in his Majesty's fleet;—L F Vinard, W T H Hayward R B Brooke, E A Dennys, V H T Weeks, W Dawe, H Rodham.

Royal Marine Art—The undermentioned captains to be majors by brevet, under the provisions of Order in Council of March 19, 1863 - namely:—F Phillipps, P Pescock, H Worthington Seconded List, W Dixon, J R H Homfray, Capt A T Schreiber is placed on the Retired List at his own request, with a gratuity under the provisions of the Order in Council of Nov 29 1901 Sept 1.

Royal Marines—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed second lieutenants—namely:—C A C Lucas, H C Harrison, L A Drake-Brockman, J H Dixon, H W Wing, H L M McCausland. The undermentioned retired officer if appointed to the Reserve of Officers in the rank last held by him while on the Active List—namely:—Capt A T Schreiber, Royal Marine Art Sept 1.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of Dec 8, 1903, Vice-Admiral R L Groome, C V O, has been placed on the Retired List at his own request Sept 1. Consequent thereon, the undermentioned promotions have been made from the same date:—Rear-Admiral G A Giffard, C M G, to be vice-admiral in his Majesty's fleet; Capt A J Horsley to be rear-admiral in his Majesty's fleet. Consequent on the above, the following promotion on the Retired List takes place from the same date:—Rear-Admiral J E Blaxland to be vice-admiral. In accordance with the provisions of his Majesty's Order in Council of March 26 1903, Lieut O H Deighton has been placed on the Retired List Aug 31. Chief Carpenter O R Vincent has been promoted to the rank of carpenter-lieutenant in his Majesty's fleet.

Royal Naval Reserve—Acting Sub-Lieut R J Mortimer has been confirmed in the rank of sub-lieutenant in his Majesty's fleet May 26, 1907.

WAR OFFICE, Sept. 3.

Commands and Staff

Capt M P E Lonsdale, retired pay, to be brigade major of a Volun eer infantry brigade, vice Major A J B Addison, retired pay Aug 30.

Establishments.

Ordnance Factories—Capt W L Browne, A R, from an officer in charge of danger buildings, to be second assistant superintendent, Royal Laboratory, vice Capt D Wardrop, R A Aug 1; Lieut W M Bagshawe, R A, to be an officer in charge of danger buildings, vice Capt W L Browne, R A Aug 21.

Household Cavalry.

Royal Horse Guards—Gentleman Cadet R C N Ashton, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut O E W Greaves, transferred to 3rd King's Own Hussars Sept 4.

Cavalry of the Line.

2nd Dragoons Royal Scots Greys—Capt the Hon R H Lindsay to be major, vice A D Miller, D S O, promoted Aug 14.

4th Queen's Own Hussars—Gentleman Cadet C North, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut T W Pragnell, seconded Sept 4.

7th Queen's Own Hussars—Gentleman Cadet A T Mc Kavanagh, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut his Royal Highness Prince Arthur F F A of Connaught, K G, G C V O, personal aide-de-camp to the King, promoted into the 2nd Dragoons Royal Scots Greys Sept 4.

8th King's Royal Irish Hussars—Gentleman Cadet J N S Blacklock, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut E G Woo s promoted Sept 4.

9th Queen's Lancers—The undermentioned gentleman cadets from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenants Sept 4:—J L Cheyne, infantry, on 16 Lieut E G Case, resigned: C F Duglass, in succession to Lieut L G Hall, placed on temporary half-pay account of ill-health; T L Horn, vice N W R King, resigned.

17th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers—Gentleman Cadet R A Boyd, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut P Philimore placed on temporary half pay on account of ill-health Sept 4.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—Lieut Col and Brevet Col W G Manny, on completion of five years' service a regimental lieuten nt-colonel, is placed on half-pay Major and Brevet Col G W Biddulph to be lieutenant-colonel, vice W G Manny Aug 28 The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the Gazette of Aug 2 1907:—Major A R Braid, Indian Ordnance Depart, retires on an Indian pension Aug 10; Supernumerary Major W T Furse, D S O, to be major, vice R E L Saddler, retired Aug 3 Supernumerary Capt H H Bond to be captain vice H S Wilson, retired Aug 25; Lieut G J S Taylor to be captain vice W P L Davies, seconded July 4; Lieut G G Mayall retires on temporary retired pay to serve in the Militia, under the provisions of Article 509 of the Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion. 1906 Sept 4

Royal Garrison Art—Lieut Col and Brevet Col R C Foster, on completion of five years' service as regimental lieutenant colonel, is placed on retired pay Sept 2; Lieut Col and Brevet Col E G Nicholls is seconded for service on the Staff; Major G E Bryant to be lieutenant colonel, vice Brevet Col E G Nicholls; Capt A P S Scott, to be major, vice G E Bryant Aug 9 The undermentioned supernumerary captains to be captains:—A H Kane vice J A D Langhorne July 27 F E de C Chevallier vice W S Beamish; Lieut E L Caldecott is seconded for service on the Staff Aug 9; Capt J A D Langhorne to be adjutant and instructor in gunnery, vice Capt A H Kane July 27; Capt W S Beamish to be adjutant, vice Capt F E de C Chevallier Aug 9

CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS

Capt A Adams retires on retired pay Sept 4

FOOT GUARDS

Grenadier Guards—Lieut W E Nichol is seconded for service with the Macedonian Gendarmerie Aug 10; Second Lieut R H V Cavendish to be lieutenant, vice A W J Cecil, resigned July 27

TERRITORIAL REGIMENTS

The Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt—Second Lieut G V Goodliffe, from Unattached List for Auxiliary Forces University Candidate to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut W G H Currie, promoted, with precedence next below W P Anderson, dated Dec 12, 1906, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Sept 4 1907

The Suffolk Regt—Second Lieut H Clarke to be lieutenant, vice E B Reid, seconded May 30

The East Yorkshire Regt—Capt and Brevet Major J L J Clarke to be major, vice A J Richardson, promoted Aug 15; supernumerary Capt W N Pike to be captain in succession to Major J L J Clarke, who holds a staff appointment Aug 15

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Col C H M Doughty Wylie to be major, vice F R Mantell, D S O, promoted Aug 13

The Border Regt—Lieut A H Rassam resigns his commission Sept 4

The Oxfordshire Light Inf—Lieut A W N Foxsonby, is seconded for service on the Staff Aug 10

The Loyal North Lancashire Regt—The reversion to the establishment of Supernumerary Lieut H L Heine, which was notified in the Gazette of Aug 9 is cancelled; Second Lieut A F P Knapp to be lieutenant, vice G M Reynell, seconded July 1

The Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt—Second Lieut J J Macartney to be lieutenant, vice G Kitchin appointed adjutant July 13

The Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regt—Corporal P T Hogan, from the Royal Munster Fusiliers, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut A C K S Clarke, transferred to the Indian Army Sept 4

The Gordon Highlanders—Capt C W McD Pinlay is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteers Aug 5; Lieut A L Davis to be captain, vice D McLeod, seconded June 13

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Lieut G Carlisle resigns his commission Sept 4

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Miss H Winser staff nurse resigns her appointment Aug 31

ARMORADA

Co J G Glancy, on completion of his period of service on the Staff, is placed on half pay Aug 26. The undermentioned colonels, half pay are placed on retired pay:—C P Pemshawe Aug 31; W Pitt Sept 2; Lieut Col W K. MacClintock Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regt to be Brevet Col Aug 29

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Capt R C Drury is removed under the provisions of Article 665, Royal Warrant, for pay and promotion, 19.6 on attaining the limit of age A E Maxwell late captain Grenadier Guards to be captain Sept 4

Admiralty, 2nd September,

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 28th March, 1902:—

Carpenter Lieutenant John George Winsborough Chitson has this day been placed on the Retired List

Admiralty, 4th September,

Sub-Lieut Walter Kevin Edward Cenizo has been promoted to the rank of Lieut in His Majesty's fleet Dated 15 November, 1906

Admiralty, 5th September,

Sub-Lieut Herbert Inglis Nigel Lyon has been promoted to the rank of Lieut in His Majesty's fleet Dated 3rd September.

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

Assistant Engineer Albert Green to be Engineer Dated 4th September

War

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 6.

CHINA'S AWAKENIG.

It is a Significant coincidence that the announcement of the Dowager Empress of Chian's intention to abdicate in favour of the rightful occupant of the throne should synchronise with the publication of the success of the first European Chinese student at a European University. In instinct, in skill, in adaptability, in industry, and thrift the Chinese are one with the Japanese. Will the latter-day history of Japan be repeated in China? The portents the favour such a course—only the mass of the Chinese people is so vast that it will require a good deal more leavening than was the case in the home of our brave and brilliant little allies. The Chinese boast a civilisation in comparison with which that of the Western peoples is an exotic. We have hardly an invention which they did not devise centuries ago—though we made our discoveries independently of theirs. They have had a fleet in which were first-class battleships; they have the nuleous of an army which may some day become a terrible engine for destruction. They have seen to great wars was fought within a decade; they must have learned something from those grim tragedies. They are learning, and they will learn. And soon Lord Charles Beresford will have to rewrite his "Break-Up of China." China will not break up; she may break out.

WHERE IS ROME?

She has broken out before now. Once she set out to seek and conqure Rome!—Rome then in the heyday of her might and splendor. Rome had some hazy nation of the existence of China, though not by that name; China had heard vaguely of Rome—Tata' in as it was calld, until the name give place to that of Fulin. The latter seems to have been derived from the name Bethlehem, and thus to indicate the Christian faith of Romans of the period. But this latter was not the name of the Rome which Pan Chau, the illustrious warrior and statesman of the Chinese Empire in the first centuiry A. D., set out to find and conquer. His goal was a world power which China must subjugate. It is as wonderful a picture as if a strange and undreamed-of people living in the Aretic or Antarctic regions heard to-day of Europe and set out to annex us, so that they might have warm water ports. Pan Chau got as far as the Caspian Sea, treading the way along which cities of past ages had been built and stormed under. He sent his scouts farther afield, but illness seized him and he went back to China to die, never having heard an authentic word of the greatest power in the world. Had he gone on, would China, with her teeming millions, have conquered—or have become a rich and interesting Roman colony?

PIDGIN ENGLISH.

Do educated Chinese speak good English, or do they "pidgin" it? The only Chinese with whom the present writer has ever had even passing acquaintance were the keeper of an opium den in the East End and his victims. And they "pidgined" for all they were worth—those of them, that is, who were capable of speech at all. They talked just in the manner of the Chinese-English version of "Excelsior," of which the following is a verse:—

"That nightee teem he come chop-chop
One young man walkee, no can stop;
Maskee snow, maskee ice;
He cally flag with chop so nice.
Top-side Galah!"

That is the English you hear in Chinese London to-day.

ORATORY IN ESSENCE.

What a revolution would be wrought in our Law Court procedure were our judges to follow the lead of the Supreme Court of Canada, and limit counsil's speeches to three hours! Parliament is halt inclined to believe that a statesman can introduce, a Bill in twenty minutes, and a member say everything of importance that there is to be said in ten minutes. If a matter affecting forty millions of people can thus be summarised, why should not Buzfuz, K. C. be able in three hours to demolish the other side, and establish, so for as counsel's speech can establish anything, the incontestable merit of the case of A. and the untenability of the case of B.? It would be better for suitors; it would be better for counsel—for they tell us that protracted cases are ruinous to them—and it would certainly ease the burden of the judges.

SIMPLE ARITHMETIC.

Counsel recognise the priceless value of brevity when they quit the Bar for the Bench. And many are the hints as to their new knowledge which they give to those who come before them. Said counsel who was praising horribly in a claim as to a house and its effect, "I will now, my lard, address myself to the furniture. "You have been doing that for a long time," was the witty, if savage, retort of his lordship. Lord Bowen, prince of gentle satirists, was more merciful in his rebukes of verbosity. Very patient, he would let counsel go on until he had been guilty of as many repetitions as the Chairman of committees accused Lord Turnour of in the House of Commons the other night. Then he would smilingly interpose. "You have made your point," he would soothingly say. "You have made it over and over again; but, as far as I can see, there is nothing in it. What is the good of labouring it? If you multiply zero by infinity, it is but zero still." And counsel would sit down, subdued as a child lulled to rest by its mother.

TWO GREAT RECORDS.

"General" Booth set up another striking record in the tour which ended the other day at Brighton. In visiting two hundred towns he travelled nearly 1,700 miles, and spoke about one and a quarter million words. It is a wonderful achievement for a man of seventy-nine. But he must not think of going up he is young, as compared with Wesley, of whose mission and activities the "General's" much reminds one. Wesley was near the end of his eighty-eitghth year before his labours ended, and, though he had to be supported in the pulpit, he preached a wonderful sermon with Crabbe Robinson in his congreagation at Colchester only a few months before he died, and acquitted himself honourably in his final sermon at Leatherhead a week before his death. So the marvellous veteran of our own time has still something to do to eclipes the achievement of his prototype. The General's mileage account is by this time prodigious, but Wesley's will still bear comparison.

250,000 MILES IN THE SADDLE.

How many miles has Buffalo Bill ridden in the saddle? One suggests him because no more likely name for a record occurs. How many did Wellington ride? It is possible that if all accounts were gone over John Wesley would be found still the record-holder. He rode 250,000 miles, or at any rate, the greater part of that distance. His travelling statistics would, of course, have to take into account such items as forty-two journeys across the Irish Channel, but that would not dip seriously into the 250,000 miles. He preached in his itinerary no fewer than forty thousand sermons. How will the General's total compare with that? Their mileage scores can heardly compare, for the General has travelled in all the most modern fashions, except by airship—that no doubt will come—whereas Wesley picked his way to Scotland and back again when there were no turnpikes for great part of his route.

THE AGE OF ROMANCE.

It was announced in the most matter-of-fact way the other day that representatives of the City Corporation have just been on a visit of inspection to the Corporation's property in Ulster. Who but a City magnate would know that London owned property beyond its own borders? It sounds as fantastic as the old story of how our Australian Colonies portested that they were not represented directly or directly in the British Parliament—that the member for a Kentish constituency was really the direct representative at St. Stephen's of what are now the United States of American. But that is only one of many curiosities of the sort existing. Every October a number of grave and dignfied men of position and substance assemble at the office of the King's Rememberancer, and, with pantomime as solemn as any of the multitudes of pageants has produced, pay rent for land in Salop and a forge in the parish of St. Clement Dane.'

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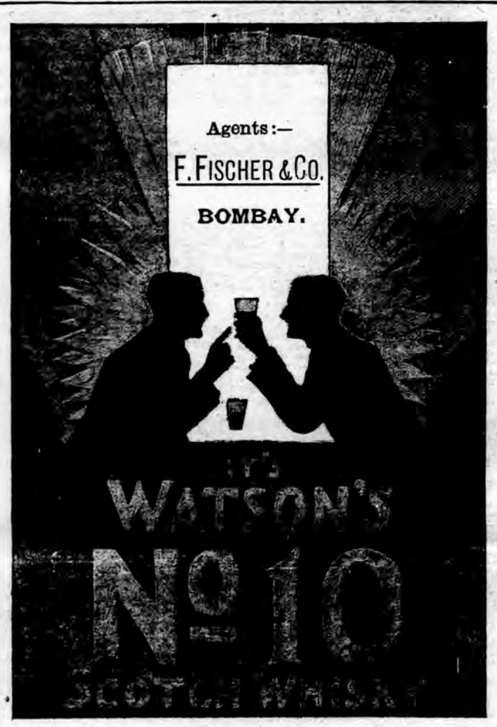

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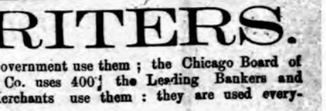

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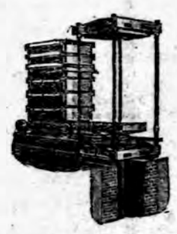

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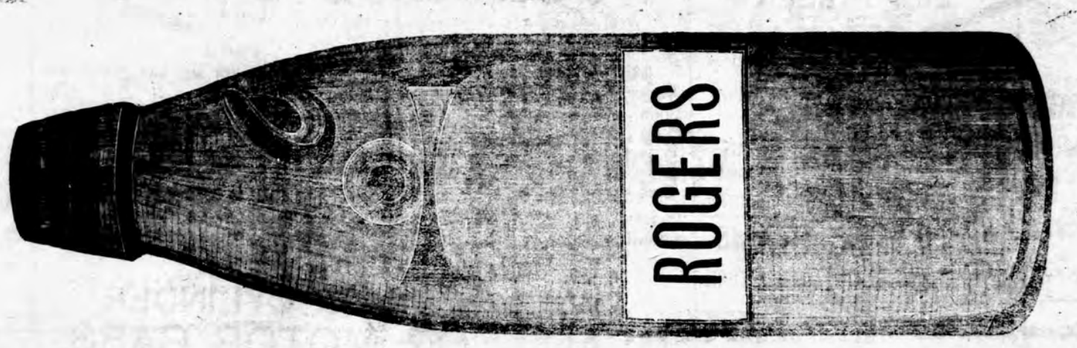

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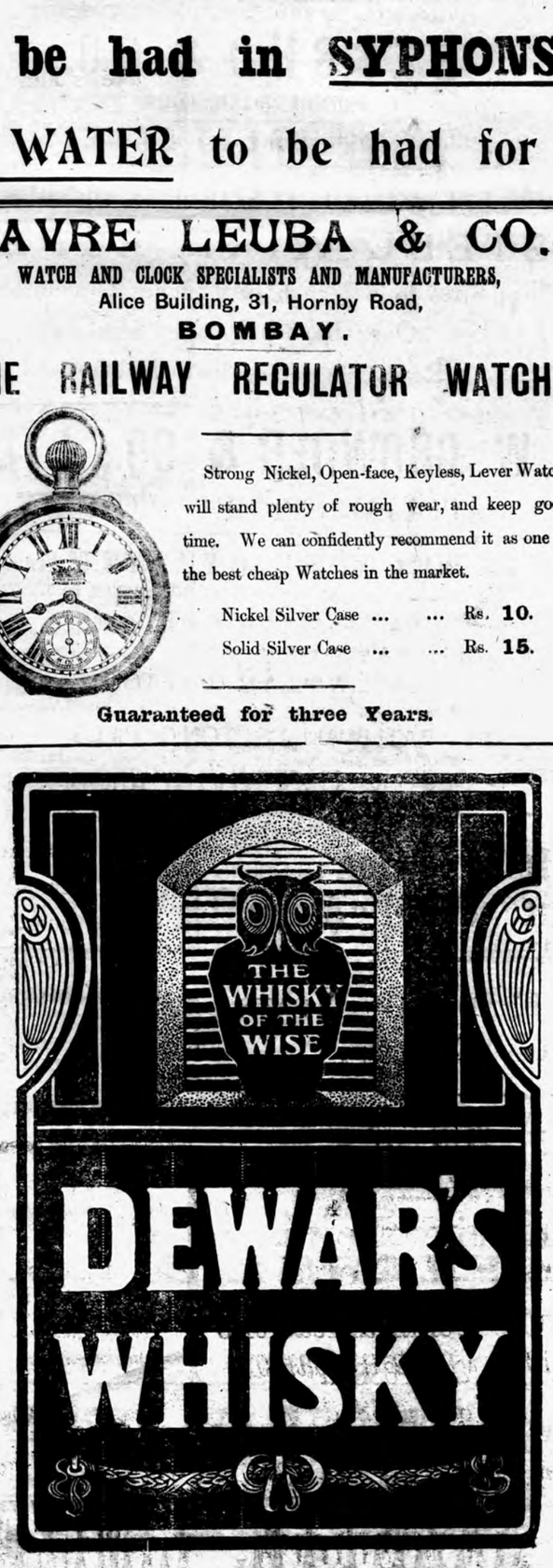

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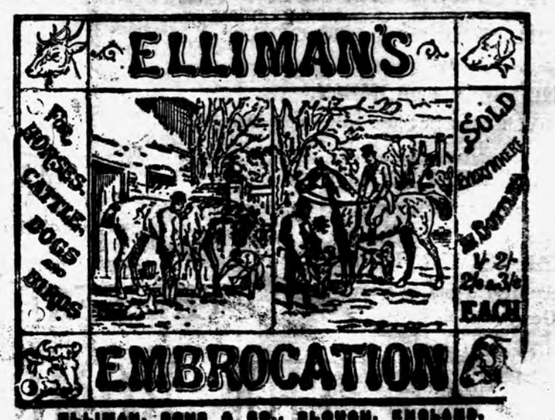

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